VOLUME XIII.

is not an educated man, though an ex coolingly fluent talker, yet his speeches require very little editing. The young members from Massachusetts write bet-

ter than they speak, but the English language does not suffer distortion upon their tongues even while they are em-

their tongues even while they are embarrassed in their speech before the new and august assemblage. A number of the members have been raised in ignor

ance up to manhood and have acquire

lack of training exhibits itself in the heat of debate. Jorry Simpson and Farmer Davis, who are the great literary men of the Alliance party, are very accurate and strong writers. Davis in a translation of the Alliance party, are very accurate and strong writers. Davis in a translation without the late of the accurate and strong writers.

particular prides himself upon his liter-ary attainments, yet in their speeches they both fly off the track entirely and shatter syntax in every sentence.

A Congressman's Mail.

credit for it where his advice proves good

and not running much risk of censure in

and not running much risk of censure in any event.

The number of letters received by members in the House vary from five or ten a day, which is about the extent of the mail of Mr. Geissenheimer of New Jersey, to 250 each day, which is about the average number of letters, received each day by Mr. Hutter of Ohio. Mr.

thing about 200 letters a day during the session. Lodge of Massachusetts has a steady run during each session of Congress of about 150 every day, while Wilson of Kentucky, Feel of Arkansas, Pendleton of West Virginia, and Houk of Tennasses run eleca up to him in

of Tennessee run close up to him in

their average. As a rule members rep-resenting city districts receive less mail

resenting city districts receive less mail than any others in Congress and altogether are very much less troubled by their correspondence.

The seed season is just now beginning and the members from rural districts are overwhelmed with letters from constituents asking for seeds, which are given out, by the Agricultural Depart.

given out by the Agricultural Depart.

given out by the Agricultural Department, a certain proportion to each district. Each member has about 8,800 packages of seed and 800 agricultural reports to distribute, and most of the country members have already aloxhausted their stock. Meredith, of Virginia, whose constituents appear to be breaking a great deal of ground for the spring planting, has for several weeks been getting an average of fifty requests each for seed, and Holman has already

each for seed, and Holman has alread

responded to letters exhausting his full 8,800 packages. Besides all the letters which members of the House receive,

which members of the House receive, each gets daily a copy of five papers, which are sent free by the publishers, and an average of fifty country weeklies are received by each member whose district lies outside of the large cities.

One might naturally cor

curious how their earlier training

their information in later years, and it is

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1892.

Uramford Le Avalanche

NUMBER 50.

1892

THEY SHATTER SYNTAX.

CONGRESSMEN VIOLATE GRAM-MAR AND ITS RULES.

erage Number of Letters Received Daily by a Member of the House-Rush of the

Grammar in the House UR Washington correspondent says: Grammatically the House is not a failure; that is to say, the grammar of the Fifty-second Congress is not as bad as might be expected. The House, as a rule, is a curigrammar are to violated and all don'ts shattered to the price of all mankind, the present use is far in advance of its immediately states.

edecessor. Strangers in the gal-have watched with wonder the leries have watched with wonder the hightning-like speed of the stenographers taking down speeches which are being made for the benefit of the constituents of Buncombe County. They have listened to members whose words lap like shingles on a roof and whose sentences are telescoped worse then a railroad collision, and have marveled at the skill of the stenographers who make

railroad collision, and have marveled at the skill of the stenographers who make such a speech appear verbatim in the Record of the following morning.

But all this is as nothing compared with the skill, diplomacy, and discretion which has to be exercised by those same stenographers to get these speeches arranged in grammatical form. The supposition the country around may be that Congress, as if furnishes the laws and the precedents in all parliamentary matters, might be accepted as authority on grammatical construction, and that on grammatical construction, and that the standard diction as well as the law of the nation might be found in the House; but as a matter of fact civil service reform, sound currency and ethics of statesmanship (as badly treated as they are) are not as grossly assaulted as it he English language—the currency of speech. Every dialect that the nation knows is exemplified in some member of this assemblage of statesmen. on grammatical construction, and that

As a general rule the intelligence of a Congress might be estimated by its speech. If this test were, to be applied to the present Congress, I have the word of the stenographers for it, this is far above the average. Some of our ablest statesmen, however, have been very rugged in speech, and therefore it will not do in every case to let a Congress be judged by its grammar. The stenographers tell me that the Fifty-first Congress was conspicuous for poor grammar. Freely translated, the shorthand reports of the Fifty-first Congress was conspicuous for grammar. Every translated, the shorthand reports of the Fifty-first Congress would be a literary curiosity. It may be that this Congress has not gone fur enough yet for a fair comparison, but up to the present point a very fair record word of the stenographers for it, this is enough yet for a fair comparison, but up to the present point a very fair record has been produced in the construction of English sentences. The gift of gab has been bestowed freely upon the gentlemen in whose hands or upon whose tongues rests the fate of this great and glorious country temporarily. Yet should a report of one day's proceedings in Congress be printed in the very language of the House it would make curious and very interesting reading.

guage of the House it would make curious and very interesting reading.
Comparatively few even of the most learned and intelligent men in Congress follow a perfect diction in debate. The stenographers make a report of every word and almost every sound that occurs upon the floor, though a great deal of editing is done before that copy is sent to the printer. If in the morning's Record the grammatical construction is Record the grammatical construction is accurate, it is due to their careful supervision, and it is curious what tact and iplomacy has to be exercised to bring his about. The report of a speech is enerally submitted to the member degenerally submitted to the member de-livering it for revision, if he desires, but corrections of grammatical construction orrections of grammatical construction are seldom made by members them-selves, and often it would be impossible selves, and often it would be impossible to get the consent of a member for a correction of an obvious error. Usually the stenographer makes these corre tions in transcribing his notes, and it is not infrequent for a member to notice the correction and take exceptions to



ed as to his very language. In order to get good language into the report the stenographers often have to make a plea of inaccuracy on their part and take the of inaccuracy on their part and take the blame for omissions and changes which they are compelled to make. There have been cases where members have corrected proof and restored their own inaccurate expressions for the corrected manuscript of the reporters, and it has been necessary to lose this revised proof and receive some slight censure for it in order to preserve the respect

SHATTERING SYNTAX.

proof and receive some slight consure for it in order to preserve the respectability of the Record.

During this Congress the reporters have had comparatively little difficulty upon this score. The new members who have been doing a considerable amount of talking have proven themselves not only speakers of considerable capacity in force and effectiveness, but to be finished and capable constructors of English sentences. Bailey, the long-haired young Texan, has astonished the stenographers by the delivery of free, haired young Texan, has astonished the stenographers by the delivery of free, off-hand speeches, which, while delivered with great rapidity, have been smooth and well balanced and almost entirely free from errors in construction. The rame may be considered of Bryan of Nepraska, who came in with the upheavait which threw the Farmers' Alliance into Congress. His speeches have been printed in the very language retaries.

of their delivery without viola-tion of the canons of good taste. Watson, of Georgia, who was the Farmers' Alliance candidate for Speaker

HE TALKS TO MANY CURIOUS

nousands Cheer the New York Man Who Wants to Be President—His Praise for Democracy and Denunclation of Repub

Hill's Southern Tour.
At Roanoke, Va., Senator Hill was given a warm welcome. His train was met twenty miles out from Roanoke by delegation of citizens, who urged him the Départment of Agriculture makes the stock of wheat in growers hands 171,000,000 bushels, or 28 per cent: of the crop; 63,000,000 of spring wheat, and 108,000,000 of winter wheat, much of the latter in States which have practically no commercial distribution, but entering into local consumption for bread and seed. This is the largest reserve ever reported, that of the largest previous crop. in 1884, being 169,000,000 a delegation of citizens, who arged him to make a speech during the ten minutes which the train was to stop. Several thousand persons gathered about the depot and loudly cheered the noted New York politician upon his appearance. Senator Hill was introduced to the citizens of Roancke by the Hon. H. S. Trout, the chairman of the delegation, and, after the cheers had somewhat subsided, the Senator spoke. serve ever reported, that of the largest previous crop, in 1884, being 169,000,000 bushels. The experts from July 1 to March 1 were 164,000,000 bushels, the consumption apparently 200,000,000 bushels, but a large proportion is taken for consumption in the fall and winter, and the actual consumption is, disproportionately greater than in the spring and summer. The assumed consumption from March 1, 1891, to March 1, 1892, is 300,000000 bushels for a posulation of 64,300,000; the exports.

a romance. One might naturally conclude that the thousands of letters distributed among members each day dealt only with claims against the Government—pension cases and the dry details of legislation, with here and there a pathetic appeal from poverty for assistance, but there is a great deal more than this in a Congressman's mail. An average of about eighty thousand letters per month-pass through the House Postoffice into the hands of the Representatives to be read and answered. During last month 77.770 letters were received, and nearly as many sent out.

One could hardly imagine the curious subjects with relation to which people write to their Representatives in Congress and the confidence which is shown in these letters: A member from the South showed a letter the other day written to him by a woman living in the country: the simplicity of which proves its sincerity, and the object of which was to seek his aid and advice in a matter of virtue and morality personal to the writer. It is not an uncommon thing for parents who cannot agree upon a saltable name for their young offspring to refer the natter to their member for advice. Some of the West Virginia members get a good many letters of this sort. One member got a letter the other day from the mother of a presumably man. At Jackson an immense crowd was assembled, and Gov. Stone met the Senator and welcomed him to the State Senator and welcomed him to the State amid the cheers of 5,000 Mississippians. Senator Hill became the guest of Gov. Stone during his stay in Jackson, and a reception was held at the Executive Mansion, where the Senator shook hands with the stream of visitors for over an hour. The Legislature met in joint sestion in the hall of the House of Representatives, with Lieut Gov. Evans and Speaker Street as the joint presiding officers. The galleries and lobbles were crowded to the utmost and loud cheers.

At Birmingham, Ala., incoming trains brought enthusiastic Democrats. and accompanied him over the State line to Birmingham. It was 3:30 a.m.

eople.
On the trip from Birmingham to Atanta the Senator was greeted at every top by hundreds of enthusiastic ad-

buxom and beautiful country less just budding into womanhood asking his opinion as to the idvisability of allowing the young lady to marry a young man who was paying court to her, and giving a full description of the young man's character and prospects in order to enable the member the more readily to come to a conclusion. Another letter came from a young lady whose true love course was running the usual rugged way and who sought the member's wisdom for the solution of problems which she and her lover could not settle. These are but anyungs of

problems which she and her lover could not settle. These are but examples of a great many such letters which are received by members who represent remote districts, where the simplicity of uncultured nature prevails. Some of the questions propounded by these simple people would puzzle a Solomon, and a member experiences no little embarrassment in answering them, though he who has the wisdom to speak like a Delphic oracle is in a fair way to make himself solid with his people, getting credit for it where his advice proves good name. The securing of this property is the alleged motive for Dr. Scudder's crime. Mr. and Mrs. Dunton had no direct heirs, and Mrs. Dunton, who had been told by her physicians that she could not live six months more, made a will leaving the actual to her hydroid. will, leaving the estate to her husband, and at his death to Dr. Scu'der's wife, Knowing that his mother-in-law could live but a little while, Dr. Scudder tried members in the House vary from five or ten a day, which is about the extent of the mail of Mr. Geissenheimer of New Jersey, to 250 each day, which is about the extent of Jersey, to 250 each day, which is about the extent of Jersey, to 250 each day, which is about the extent of each day by Mr. Harter of Ohioc. Mr. Harter having sent anti-silver-circulars all over the country. Is receiving replies which swell his daily mails to the higher set notch. But about one other member, of the House equals him. That other member is O'Donnell of Michigan, who being an avowed candidate for the nomination as Governor of Michigan, is writing to and receiving letters from people throughout the State. Dalzell button was so well pleased with the Quay in the Senate, receives an average of about 200 letters a day. Representatives Huff and Enochs have been getting and todge of Massachusetts has stairs soon after Dr. Soudder called the two girls and told them they had signed the will in the wrong place and must write their names again. Child-like, they thought nothing of this, and thus Dr. Scudder secured their signatures as witnesses to a forged will which he "rung in":on them, and by which his wifa was in" on them, and by which his wife was made the sole legatee of the Dunton fortune. This was on Saturday, Feb. 20. It was now to the Doctor's interest to get Mrs. Dunton out of the way as soon as possible lest the children should chance to mention the "mistake" in signing the will and thus arouse suspicion. The next day, Sunday, Feb. 21, he went to the Dunton home, on!Aldine Square, and beat Mrs. Dunton's brains out. Mr. Tunton saw him do trand afformed to

> A BEQUEST of \$200,000 has been made A REQUEST of \$200,000 has been made by Dr. Ignaz. Hope, of the University of Basle, Switzerland, for the investigation of the nature of the soul. The interest of the money is to pay the salaries of a certain number of scholars—Protestant or Catholic—who are to live in a house provided for them and devote their time to study and reflection on the gold was 355 per cent.

DAVID DOWN IN DIXIE, HOLDING THEIR GRAIN

The March report of distribution of the wheat and corn by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture makes

March 1, 1892, is 300,000,000 bushels for a population of 64,300,000; the exports, 206,000,000 bushels; the seed, 56,000,000 bushels; a distribution of 562,000,000 bushels, with 41,000,000,visible and 171,000,000 invisible stocks. There are 27,000,000 bushels not accounted for

bushel; of unmerchantable, 25.7 cents

PURE FOOD AND DRUGS.

allent Points of the Bill Which Has

The Paddock pure food bill has been passed by the Senate. Its object is to secure along the lines of interstate

commerce the guarantees against fraudulent adulterations which are now furnished by some of the States and which

nished by some of the states and which it is in the power of all the other States to provide for their offizens. Its most salient terms are in substance that every person who manufactures and delivers for shipment to any point outside the State or Territory any drug or article of food, and every person who exposes for sale or delivers such drug or article or for sale or delivers such drug or article.

for sale or delivers, such drug or article of food outside the State or Territory in

which it is manufactured, shall, on de

mand, furnish a sample of the same for

are still in the original or unbroken packages, shall be liable to be proceeded

packages, shall be liable to be proceeded against in the District Court of the United States and seized for confiscation or condemnation. If condemned as being adulterated they shall be sold, and the proceeds, ninus the costs and charges, shall be paid into the United States Treasury. A trial by jury may be demanded. It is believed by the advocates of the

trial by jury may be demanded. It is believed by the advocates of the

measure that if it become a law this pro-vision, which can be enforced against

plained by Mr. Paddock that in framing the measure sufficient care had been taken in regard to the publication of analyses so as to prohibit the mention of the name of the person or corporation that is under suspicion. There is to be no publication of such analysis until after the trial

and conviction of the person. There will thus be no invitation to competitors

through spite work feel like entering complaints against others who are manufacturing different commodities to inform against them without sufficient

reason.

The measure was strongly objected to

as tending to interfere with the con-sumption of cotton-seed oil and some other substances which are used in

other substances which are used in compound food products on a large scale and are widely claimed to be equally healthful as the material for which they are complete or partial substitutes. But if such claim be a correct one the products ought to be offered for sale on their merits, and no honest manufactures should object to being obligated to lake the products of the products o

er should object to being obliged to label

er should object to being obliged to label or otherwise designate his goods in accordance with fact. The rights of consumers of food and drugs ought to be considered, and they constitute a much more numerous class than the manufacturers and venders put together. The person who pays out his money for an article has the right to know what he is buying to choose for himself whether.

is buying, to choose for himself whether, he or she will take the genuine thing or another thing which is guaranteed to be 'just as good.' Especially should this right be jealously guarded in the case of material to be taken into the system.

In 1805 nearly all the silver coin in

Jon was of a calm, quiet disposition

or he could not have been so patient,

in trade or individuals

MANY BUSHELS OF WHEAT IN GROWERS' HANDS.

Information Regarding the Distribution of Wheat and Corn—Biggest Reserve on Record—860,000,000 Bushels of Corn

and, after the cheers had somewhat sub-sided, the Senator spoke.

A committee representing the capital of Mississippi met Senator Hill at Me-ridian and escorted him to Jackson. The members of this committee were R. H. Henry, editor of the State Ledger; Senators Fox, Stephens, and Harrison, and Representatives Street and Varda-man. At Jackson an immense crowd

27,000,000 hushels not accounted for previously, which came in the unprecedented squeezing of all sorts of reserves. mainly from the always uncounted stocks of flour between mill and mouth and from small uncounted stocks between the formers' granaries and the visible supplies. The average weight of wheat is 58.5 pounds per measured bushel, which is the estimated weight of the crop of 1887, and is 9-10 of a pound above the average of eight previous years. The estimated quantity of corn in farmers' hands is 860,000,000 bushels, or 41.8 per cent. of the crop. This is the largest proportion ever reported, that of 1889 excepted, which was 45.9 per cent. or 970,000,000, bushels. The seven principal States have a surplus of 546,000,000 bushels, or 41.5 per cent. of their product, against 67.00 the corner of the product, against line to Birmingham. It was 3:30 a. m., when the train rolled into the Birmingham station, but a large crowd had already assembled, and the Senator was loudly cheered as he and his party passed to the carriages, which conveyed the visitors to the hotels. The visiting party became the guests of the Hill Club of Birmingham, and were the object of true Southern hospitality. Col. Hewitt, the President of the Hill Club of Birmingham, introduced the Senator, who spoke to at least 3,000 people. have a surplus of 546,000,000 bushels, or 41.5 per cent. of their product, against 66.7 of the great crop of 1889. The proportion merchantuble is the largest ever reported, 88.5 per cent., against 85.7 two years ago. The average of eight previous crops is 82 per cent., and the lowest average 60 for the frosted crop of 1883. The present average farm price of merchantable corn is 39.2 cents per bushel; of numerichantable, 25.7 cents.

oping into a sensational crime, beside is crazy—the proof of murder being so strong that they do not hope for acquit-tal on any other ground. Dr. Scudder

It was now to the Doctor's interest Dunton saw him do it and attempted to the room, leaving as he did so the bloody mark of his hand on Mr. Dunton's night-robe. Hannah Johnson, a domestic, also saw the murder committed. Dr. Scudder has been indicted by the Grand dury for murder.

MADAGASCAR people work twenty-five days in a year, and make enough then to support them in idleness the rest of the but even he was inclined to boil over

CLEVELAND IS IN IT.

HE WRITES A LETTER WHICH SAYS AS MUCH.

Will He a Candidate or Not Is Now Set Aside—Senator Morrill's Illness—Mob Law in Missouri.

In the Race

A letter is published from Grover Cleveland which is construed as being a formal declaration that he is a candi-date for the Demo-cratic nomination for

date for the Democratic nomination for President. The letter was addressed to Gen. E. S. Bragg, the commander of the famous old "Iron" brigade, who wroto to the ex-President under det of March 5, Gnover gleveland to state whether or not he was a candidate.

Mr. Cleveland's letter was written from Lakewood, N. J., on March 9, and sets at rest the rumors that he intended to announce that he was not a candidate. The letter is as follows:

Lakewood, N. J., on March 9, 1892.

The Hon. Edward S. Bragg:
My Drak Sir.—Your letter of the 5th inst is received. I have thought until now that I might continue silent on the subjects which, under the high sanction of your position as my "fellow-Democrat and fellow-citizen," and in your relation essitue and trusted friend, you present to me. If, in answering your question, I might only consider my personal desires and my individual ease and comfort, my response would be promptly made and without the least reservation or difficulty. But if your are right in supposing that the subject is related to a duty I owe to the country and to my party, a condition exists which makes such private and personal considerations entirely trrelevant. I cannot, however, retrain from declaring to you that my experience in the great office of President of the United States has so impressed me with the solemnity of the trust and its aw ful responsibilities that I cannot home and without the solemnity of the trust and its aw

ctive self-assertion.

I have also an idea that the Presidency i pre-eminently the people's office; and I are been sincere in my constant advocacy if the effective perticipation in political flairs on the part of all our citizens, conquently I believe the people should be eard in the choice of their party candiates, and that they themselves should also be reconstanted. and that they themselves nominations, as directly as

dates, and that they themselves should make nominations, as directly as is consistent with open, fair and full party or ganization and methods.

I speak of these things solely for the purpose of advising you that my conception of the nature of the Presidential office, and my conviction that the voters of our party should be free in the selection of their candidates, preclude the possibility of my leading and pushing a self-seeking can wass for the Presidential nomination, even if I had a desire to be again a candidate.

Belleving that the complete supremacy of Democratic principles means increased national prosperity and the increased happiness of our people. I am carnestly anxious for the success of my party. I am confident that success is still within our reach, but I telleve this is a time for Democratic thoughtfulness and deliberation, not only is to capdidates, but concerning party, action upon questions of Linnenso increase to the particular intelligent voters of the land, who watch for an assurance of safety as the price of their confidence and

safety as the price of their confidence and support. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

SENATOR MORRILL CRITICALLY ILL He Is Suffering from Pneumonia und Strong Fears Are Entertained.

Washington special: Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont is critically ill with pneumonia at his residence on Thomas Circle. His physician stated that there was little in

gates so little as his. This session he habeen away more than usual, but it wabecause of the illness of Mrs. Morrill ations across State lines. They say that with such a red hanging over him a man who is conscious of having in his possession adulterated food within the meaning of the statute never will venture to send those goods across a State line for sale and disposal. It was explained by Mr. Paddock that in framing the measure sufficient cure had been taken in regard to the publication of analyses so as to prohibit the stitution, it is feared, is not sufficiently robust to permit anything like a pro tracted struggle with pneumonia.

LYNCHERS MURDER A GUARD.

Tancy County, Missourl, Wild with Excite ment Over a Tragedy.

seventy armed and masked men rode into the little town of Forsythe, Mo., went to the jail and demanded the body of John Bright, the man who murdered his wife in Taney County, All of the guards ran except James Williams, a deputy sheriff, who refused to let them come near the jail, and said he would deputy sherili, who refused to let them come near the jail, and said he would kill the first man that made any attempt to take his prisoner out. One man from behind Williams drew his pisted and shot Williams through the head, killing him instantly. At the firing of the shot the rest of the mob came running and, trampling over Williams' dead body, went to the jail with a sledge harmer, broke the doors down, and took Bright out. They threw a rope around his neck, placed him on a horse, and started out of town with him. A half mile from Forsythe they hanged him to a tree, and rode off at once, leavhim to a tree, and rode off at once, leav ing him dangling until daylight was cut down and taken back to For

he was cut down and taken back to Forsythe.

Taney County is wild with excitement over the killing of Williams. A large posse of mon started out of Ozark, under the guidance of Sheriff Cook to arrest the men who were identified in the mob.

Chenp Human Life. It is a lonesome day in Chicago when a street car is not run down by a rail-

road train. - Buffalo Commercial. Collisions between street cars and railroad trains are getting to be in the icate monarch known as Henry VIII. nature of an every-day occurrence in the profit in exchanging silver for the World's Fair city.—Des Moines

Leader.

A STREET car filled with passengers was run down in Chicago the other day and several more victims added to the list of those who have fallen on the grade cressing. The grade crossing must go.—Kansas City Journal.

1880.

Has given us the knowledge of the requirements of the people of this section of the State, and we are prepared as never before to show you the most complete stock of

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MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the WM. S. CHALKER, Post Com. J. C. HANSON, Adjutant,

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on ternoon. ISABEL JONES, President.
REBLECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 12).-Meets every third Tuesday in each month. WILLIAM PRINGLE, H. P.

ABTHUR CADY, Sec. GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.-Meets every Tuesday evening.
WILLIAM MCCULLOUGH, N. G.

WILLIAM GIDDINGS, Sec. GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., NO

116.—Meets alternate Friday evenings. CHARLES M. JACKSON, C. P. C. HANSON, Secretary. CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102,-

Moets every Saturday evening. L. J. Patterson, Com. G. H. BONNELL, R. K. GRAYLING CHAPTER ORDER OF EAST

CRATATION OF EAST-ERN STAB, A.O. 83, meets Monday evening or or before the full of the moon.

MARY L. STALEY, W. M. ADA M. GROULETP, Sec.

PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141.-Meets Irst and third Wednesday of each month.
F. M. GATES, C. C.
J. HARTWICH, K. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700,-Meets second and last Wednesday of each month, W. F. Benndlman, C. R. G. E. Smith, R. S.

WAGNER CAMP, S. OF V., No. 143.—Meets first and third Saturday of each month. S. G. TAYLOR, Captain I. J. PATTERSON, 1st Sergeant.

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CEDAR STREET,

Wishow and wealth are often acquired, but seldom inherited.

DRUNKENESS may be a disease, but its victims seem more willing to pay for the symptoms than for a doctor.

MANY a man who thinks he can't afford to buy a 10-cent bunch of flowers for his wife will pay that amount for a "weed" without a regret.

A VERY liberal paper of New Or tially rather than argumentatively, leans announces jubilantly that "everything goes" in that city. Corand that is as to the influence of newspaper reading toward the de-rangement of the nervous system. Even the lottery is getting ready to go.

THE art of forgetting is the hardest to learn where it is most in request. It is the happy past that makes a happy present, and together they give pledge of a happy future—a, threefold of crime and disaster to affect their cord not easily broken.

THE proprietors of the late Standard, published at Jacksonville, Fla., sank nearly \$35,000 in the paper in the twenty months of its existence. A town where a newspaper can succeed in spending so much money in so short a time cannot be altogether.

THE time is likely coming when express cars loaded with their millions of value will be made of some thing stronger than inch boards, and built on purpose for ease of entrance and exit. Express companies have lost enough during the past ten years to have built cars burglar proof.

"A TEAR," says an exchange, "is composed of water, minute proportions of salt, soda, phosphate of lime. phosphate of soda and mucus, and when seen under the microscope after evaporation looks like a very small fish bone." Young men who have been on a tear will recognize the fidelity of this description-barring

THERE is a hill before Congress to authorize a postmaster to throw an edition of a newspaper out of the mails if he finds anything in it that he regards as "indecent." It is doubtful if the time has come yet for running the press of this country under the censorship of postmasters or any other class of officials. Bills for that purpose cannot be killed too quickly or too dead.

Oscan Wilde, now posing as a playwright in London, appeared before the curtain of the St. James Theater in response to a call, with a filthy cigarette in his paw. He made n driveling speech, meantime what-ing his cigarette. If an American ckwoodsman had been guilty of this ineffable piece of coarseness in London, the high society over there would have attributed it to our vulgar civil

The decision of the Supreme Court in the cases of Fielden and Schwab disposes of the points raised by Gen. Butler, and rules that the proceedings in the Appellate Court were consistent with due process of law, and founded on "a wise public policy." The points raised by General Butler were strongly presented; but the argument of Attorney General Hunt so clearly presented the law and the precedents in Illinois, that the opinion of lawyers at the time was that the Supreme Court could not rule otherwise than it did. The decision is of importance, because it is of general application to criminal cases.

According to foreign papers, the queen of England receives £385,000 sterling annually from the British will be withdrawn now; but for the Treasury: the Empress Frederick of shiftless, the lazy and the lawless no Germany, her oldest daughter, place is left. The country is already £8,000; the Prince of Wales, £40,000; too full to receive them. Another the Princess of Wales, £10,000; the danger that threatens from this fresh Duke of Edinburgh, £25,000; Princess influx of foreigners is the introduc-Christian, £6.000: Princess Louise, the marchioness of Lorne, £6,000; the Duke of Connaught, £25,000; the disease, pestilence, death in their Duchess of Albany, £6,000; the train. Many of the immigrants may Princess Henry of Battenberg, 20, have already contracted disease be-Wales, £36,000; the Duchess of it may not have developed far enough Mecklenburg-Strelitz, of the Cam- to have become apparent, and it may bridge line, £3,000; the Duke of net be discovered until after they Cambridge, £12,000; and the Princess have landed on these shores. It beof Teck, £5,000.

WHAT fruth can there be in the rumor that Sarah Bernhardt, the divine Sarah, is soon to hide her genius in the cloister? Is it the shadow of a coming event or the figment of an ingenious advance agent's brain? Probably the latter. her consuming love for the world, the flesh and-so forth-it is not at all likely that she would immure herself in a nunnery. Not, at least, while there exist countries wherein annual farewell tours result in showers of gold. This world of ours contains too many pleasures which a woman of Sarah's luxurious tastes could not readily renounce. She could not shoot buzzards nor command applause nor maintain a menagerie in a nunnery, and it is unlikely that she will give up the world unless the world gives her up first.

DR. CYRUS EDSON, of the New York Board of Health, informs the readers of the North American Review that the people of the United States live altogether too fast. He points out the not by any means obscure fact that we have developed brain and nerve forces at the expense of bodily powers, and that the only means by which we can successfully oppose the encroachments of disease and early decay under the money-published in 1703. Peter the Great getting and money-spending prestook a personal part in its editorial sure of the times is to take plenty of

WHERE IT IS REGARDED AS A HIGH ART.

SWEETS OF LOAFING.

exercise in the open air He espe-

ening the physical powers be ac

quired in youth under systematic

training, until to take exercise daily

in the open air becomes as natural

to the bodily functions as any other

life-sustaining motion. This is ex-cellent advice, and being followed

many reasons, they did not have a

morning paper with horrible stories

sensibilities and agitate their nerves,

tiring them out, as a lady declared to him, "exactly as a shopping trip will tire me." Of the numerous

charges the newspaper has been com-

pelled to admit or repel, this, it seems

to us, is altogether the most Quixotic

It is not necessary to deny that news-

papers do publish matter the reading

of which is calculated to disturb the

equilibrium of certain organisms, and

we can imagine depression or even

hysteria being the result of an atten-

tive perusal of the criminal columns

of the daily press; but until Dr. Ed-

son can persuade us that the libraries

of fifty, a hundred, a thousand years

ago were free of pamphlets, periodi-

cals, books, etc., other than tended

to produce a sweet religious calm of

spirit and purity of mind, we shall

INCREASED immigration to the

United States is almost certain to

result from the distressing condition

of affairs that now exists throughout

Europe. Recent events in Vienna

consequent poverty and scarcity of

food is by no means confined to Rus-

sia. From all parts of the old world

the cry for bread is heard, and the

answers to that cry that have been

sent from this country have served

to turn the eyes of the people toward

this land of plenty and to start a

movement among them to leave the

scenes of their present suffering in

quest of new homes in the far West.

Many of the unfortunate people have

already friends and relatives here

who are comfortably settled on farms

of their own in the West, and these

have been arging them to follow their

example and come to this country.

They have done more than that.

They have sent prepaid orders on the

railroads and steamship companies to

their friends to bring them here. The number of these that have been

sent this last winter is known to be

far in excess of those transmitted in

previous years, and the railroads,

knowing this, are anticipating a

much larger second-class business

than usual. Among the new arrivals

there will doubtless be many indus-

trious, frugal, thrifty people who will

make desirable and useful citizens

wherever they may go. There is

danger, though, that in the large

numbers, that are preparing to come

there will be very many who will be

the reverse of desirable. Their com-

ing will go but to increase the amount

of poverty and of crime which at-

ready exists to an alarming extent in-

many of the large cities of this coun-

try. For the industrious, thrifty settler this country has always had

an open door and a warm wolcome,

and there is no likelihood that these

tion of infections and contagious dis-

eases. Want and famine always carry

comes the commissioners of iranigration at the various landing places to

be doubly watchful, and see that the

laws of this land, which are intended

to prevent the coming of those who

will be a burden or a menace to the

remissness on their part may be dis

Doing Her Share

A poor woman applied to the lady

n charge of a charitable association. "Have you a husband?" inquired

"Vos'm" answered the woman

"but he's poorly and can't make a liv-

"How many children have you?"

"Thirteen!" replied the lady, with

"You must have had some twins?
"No m," the woman replied, inno-

cently, "there ain't no twins. I thought I was doing my share with one at a time."—Texas Siftings.

An Explanation

She-Everything good and beautiful comes from New York.

plains, then, why it is so disagreea

ble to the visitor who has to endure

A Royal Editor.

composition and in correcting proofs.

The first Russian newspaper was

what remains. -- Columbus Post.

He (from Boston)—Ah, that ex-

people, are rigidly enforced.

astrous in its conscouence.

Thirteen, mum.

Yesim, thirteen."

the lady.

surprise.

and Berlin and some of the other cap itals of the continent show that the failure of last year's crops and the

except to his latest proposition.

The Land of To-morrow-Hustlers Are Viewed with Suspicton—Conflagration Jones Investigates the Muhopi Rabit in the Sandwich Islands.

Entomological Studies



triously devote himself to the sweets of indolence with the calm placidity of the truly great, writes Conflagration Jones in the Chicago Inter Ocean. Such a man is a king. He is more—he is a czar, and serenely entalls suffering on others with the matter-of-course feeling which only belongs to absolute monarchs and pretty women. Thoreau, whose chief glory was that he could wear a patch or even a sunbonnet without a blush, found by actual experiment that seventeen days of labor would keep a man a year oven in grudging New England, and that the hustle of the remaining 348 days went only to buy food which did not agree with us, clothes which were for show, not protection, and gilded shelter. The Apostle of Simplicity worked hard and then he loafed hard. It always seemed to me that he was not only sone but sensible. There are a good many men in Chicago to whom the greatest compliment of life is to be called "hustlers." They tear around like village people at a fire for treelve or fourteen hours a day, six days in the week, and fret all day Sunday about business—for what? Simply, they will tell you to make a file before they about business—for what? Simply, they will tell you to make a pile before they die, so they can retire from business and enjoy life. Of course there are numbers



with the magple instinct who want to heap up a pile for the fun of the thing, so they can sit on the thilly apex of the same with a shotgun and be envied by the equally misguided but less fortunate. But these are not the masses, and the mass is what I am talking about. Most of them are struggling in the hope that some day we can live on our incomes and become respectable loafers and raise fancy pups and go listing six days in the week and even on Sunday, if we are quiet about it. But this dream is of the future and it seems better—more certain—to collect our bill for labor on the installment plan and raise our pups and go lishing as we travel along.

And that is what throws me into a trance of admiration over this country. It is fashionable to be lazy. There are buttless have whe build religious travels are purposed.

It is fashionable to be lazy. There are hustlers here who build railroads and resort hotels, and lay out town sites and sell lots, and conduct themselves generally in the misguided Chicago fashion. But they are looked upon with suspicion. The common way is to take, life as easy as the head Indian fighter does in the border drama with his trusty rifle. the climate, of course, that makes it so. When a tourist first comes he works ten hours per day at the sight-seeing trude



BUSINE'S HOURS IN CHICAGO.

Then he joins himself in an eight-hour movement, which is invariably successful. This is rapidly, decreased until he sits on the Hawaiian Hotel piazza and looks and smokes for sixteen hours out of a rossible sixteen, and tries to stifle guilty conscience! sore over the fact that he isn't getting his money's worth of sights. Then the climate gets in its perfect work. Even his conscience re-



BUSINIS: HOURS IN MAHOPI-LAND

fuses to rise up and accurse him, and it soldiers the happy hours away with the abandon of utter debasement. If a man wants quiet and rest, and has any natural refuetance about going to juil, Honolulu is the next best place on earth

to get it.
The islands are called, and rightfully the Mahopl. Mahopl. ealled, the land of the Mahopi. Mahopi means to-morrow, next week, by and by or never, according to the context olic peers in the United Kingdom.

and the intent of the speaker. Its most exact translation, inwover, is "by and by." If you ask a native to do enything for you and hesays, "All right, I will, Mahopi," it means that you had better hustle for it yourself. It is a very handy word and it is worked pretty hard in the local vernacular. The natives live up to the Mahopi idea with religious consistency. The most energetic citizens of Chicago are the newsboys, and the gul' between them and the Honolulu artide is something unspanable, even in fancy. The little Kanaka boy who sills the Pacific Morning Advertiser and the Eventing Bulletin comes to the hotel and stands in a shadowy corner of the corridor with one bare foot on the other, and, just looks sorry about something. His eyes are big and black and he looks with much pathes at the people who can read, but he doesn't and the intent of the speaker. Its most black and he looks with much pathos at the people who can read, but he doesn't. do anything else to sell his pa-pers. Indeed, he seems to part with them with a pang. The other day the Bulletin referred to me as "genial and accomplished," I wanted a number of copies to decorate with a frame of blue pencil marks and sand to a lot of people—sequalntances of mine—who don't know how good or great a man is until they see it in the papers. He only had three or four copies, and I tried to buy them, but it was like a special State



THE RELUCTARY NEWSBOY.

street sale-only one article would be street sale—only one article would be sold to each person. He explained that if he sold out his business would be gone. I told him that he might go back to the city circulator and get all the papers remaining from that day's run and I would buy them. He said "Mahopi," and I haven't seen him since, while hundreds of 'Illingis nearly will, yo down to freds of Illinois people will go down to their graves and never know how genia and accomplished I am when away from

Instances of the mahopi habit spring Instances of the mahopi habit spring up at every hand. A short time ago we stepped into the hut of a native in the outskirts of the town for a glass of water. We found the gentleman of the house at home. He had evidently said "mahopi" to some one a few days previously and was waiting for the affair to have your He was control in a realization. yously and was waiting for the affair to blow over. He was seated in a rocking-chair attired in his wife's Mother Hubbard. He was an exceedingly dignified and white-haired old gentleman, and received us with courtly courtesy and a warm handshake. Thoreau himself could not have worn the Mother Hubbard with more quently gross. He was could not have worn the Mother Hub-bard with more queenly grace. He ex-plained casually that his only pair of jeans troosers were being mended, or laundried, or something. At any rate, his good wife had them temporarily, while, instead of going to bed, or bump-ing around in a course, ill-fitting, head-less barrel suspended by galluses, as is the Chicago custom under similar stress of circumstances. ac donned his wife's the Cheago custom under similar stress of circumstances, he donned his wife's extra gown and wore it like a perfect lady. Had there been no such thing as manopt in this country he would probably have owned as many suits of clothes as a professional beauty.

Mahoplism reaches clear into the realm of nature. Take for instance that sur-

of nature. Take for instance that su-perb type of industrial activity, the mos-quito. The natives of the jungles of New Jersey or the swamps of Indiana



are tireless. They work night and day, regardless of the behests of the trade unions, as long as the supply of raw material holds out or does not build a smudge. It would seem that they did he same here to the superficial observer the same nere to the supericial observer. But we are not superficial observers—at least Burridge is not. He studies entomology every night. After crawling carefully under his mosquito canopy, kicking his heels wildly in the air to same away those who would crawl under the canvas with him, he commences his researches. Usually there is a flock of researches. Usually there is a flock of mosquitoes purring away up in the gable end of his gauze tent. Then his career as the great human insecticide begins. You have seen a base-ball catcher working hard with a pitcher who delivers very wild balls. Well, that's Burridge to a pieck. Then for the research of the second of t ing hard with a pitcher who derivers very wild balls. Well, that's Burridgo to a nicety. There isn't any Mahopi about his action. A few nights ago, after bagging a considerable game, ho stopped to examine and heft some of the

pest trophies.
"Look here, Jones," said he, "this one "Look here, Jones, said ne, this one don't weigh as much by a quarter of a pound as those. I killed this morning; just here it once," and he tossed it over to me. He was right and we asked the hotel clerk about the discrepancy in weight of the game of the place. We were informed that it would try the energies of one mosquite ion severely to be were informed that it would try the energies of one mosquito too severely to be obliged to work all the time, so it was arranged that the tourists are to be chewed by different gangs. They work in two shifts, a night and a day shift, The day workers are large and gray, while, as Burridge discovered, those who burn the midnight electric light are smaller and are of a jet black color. The night gang seems to put more bichloride of scratch into its injections, but both shifts do a rushing business in out both shifts do a rushing business in the Dwight treatment. It is very amus the Dwight treatment. It is very amusing to see them when one set of hands
replaces another. When the 6 o'clock
whistle lilows the day gang lays down
its drills or stops its pumping works, as
the case may be, wipes off its bills and
leaves its job. Then the little black
fellows come right in and take up the
work which goes on without a little. work, which goes on without a hitch. This arrangement prevents premature breaking down, paresis and all those ille incident to overwork. Mahopi is a great prefitation.

A professor in the medical depart

ment of Columbia College, says the Texas Siftings, asked one of the more advanced students: "What is the name of the teeth that a human being gets last?"

"False teeth, of course." California's Wheat. It is estimated that California will

have 469,000 tons of wheat for export before next June. Catholic Peers

'TIS A BASELESS RUMOR,

THE PLAIN SKIRT WILL STILL BE WORN.

Charming Effects Attained by the Use of Koot Ruches—A Rote of Warning as to the Induscriminate Acceptance of the Princess Gown.



VERY now and then comes a rumor that plain skirts, the plain skirts, which have taken such a hold upon popular favor—the gores, the umbrellas, and the fangleats — will soon make their final exit, and be replaced by draped skirts of most intricate make but tricate make; bu threatened revolu-tion turns out to b

a fashion paper squib, rather than the canon of a really famous designer, writes our fashion correspondent from writes our fashion correspondent from New York. So we may possess our souls in pure contentment, for the present, anway. I note some charming effects attained by the use of foot ruches, which, by the way, manifest a decided inclination to become modish. The great thing to avoid in a foot ruche is the appearance of stiffness, which is almost sure to follow when you make use of sill no metter how still fully very atmost sure to follow when you make use of silk, no matter how skillfully you may pink it out. I would counsel a two or three inch ribbon carefully boxpleated, but some prefer the narrow bebe ribbon mixed with chiffon to either of the modes I have monthered.

of the modes I have mentioned.

In my initial illustration I show you a In my initial illustration I show you a very pretty demt-toilet in heliotrope fallle with a corselet to match, the corselet lacing up in front. The skirt and corsage are set off with ruches of chiffon and bebe ribbon intermixed. The corsage is of black lace, with a V-shape cutout. The sleeves are made semi-transpurent, and are made up on a fitted lining of Brussels net, cut in one piece, over which you may full the lace to suit your taste. A very pretty variation in this gown may be had by making the corselet of straps of velvet or ribbon in the same shade as the gown.

Probably it would be well to utter a note of warning as to the indiscriminate acceptance of the princess gown. It should be persistently avoided by those having straight, thin figures, for they are pretty sure to look quite shapeless



in this style of gown, although, of course, reasonable defects may be par-fially, if not entirely, remedied by ar-tistic makeshifts. Nor should a woman having a very full figure with large hips attempt to wear princess gowns, for it will only tend to accentuate these very attempt to wear princess gawns, for it will only tend to accentuate these very characteristics. Above all must you see to it that the fit of a princess dress be in givery respect faultless; and, to this end there must be no wrinkle or fullness in the undergarments, for such a defect, at once shows itself by disturbing that perfect smoothness of fit so rejulsite in this style of gown. It is always necessary to make it upon a lining of either silesia or gloce silk, and if you don't use silk lining a pinked-out trill of silk just touching the edge forms a neat finish and imparts to the garment the desired rustle of silk material.

In my second illustration you will find represented a very charming evening dress for a young jerson made up in spotted creem tulle, garnituned with rosses. There is a transparency of taffeta or surfah of the same shade. The square cut-out, as well as the sleeves, the belt in the shirt where it is each time with the content of the same shade. The square cut-out, as well as the sleeves, the belt in the sleeves it is each time the same shade.

cut-out, as well as the sleeves, the bell eut-out, as well as the sleeves, the belt and the skirt where it is caught up, are ornamented with roses, and the underskirt has a ruffle of either gauze or crepede chine, made of a strip about six inches wide; taken straight and then folded and gathered at the top before being sewed to the skirt. Beneath there is a deep flounce of lace-trimmed muslin to support the skirt. It will be necessary to have a dress form in order to sary to have a dress form in order to accomplish the draping shown in our illustration, and to faster the draping at the top before drawing in the pleats and attaching the floral garniture, after which you must equalize the bias folds



and raise the tulle on the right so as to have the folds gracefully undulating. At the back the folds fall straight, or if you choose, you may eatch up the skirt a little on the left side with a bunch of the roses. The skirt has no belt, but is adjusted by means of small gores. At the back it is run and fastened on a band. The corsage hooks at the back and the

and raise the tulle on the right so as to

which go from left to right, then cut into which go from the constant the material to form those going in the opposite direction. The sleeves are cut straight and are draped into two purs

separately by the roses.

The modified (freek coffure seems to display the most stability just at present, although many famous hairdressers, both, at home suddened are confirm. both at home and abroad, are continu ally putting forth povel designs, in the ally putting forth novel designs, in the hope that they may be fortunate enough to create a style. A very becoming colfure to most women may be briefly described as follows: You divide the hair into two parts from ear to ear and wave the front portion, puffing it on top of the head, and the other portion you arrange in rather a loose coll, well up on the head, including in it the ends of the hair used for the front effect, and you make use of the ends to form ourle at the top and bottom of the coll. In

you make use of the ends to form ouris at the tep and bottom of the coll. In front there is a soft fringe of frizzos.

To those who prefer something more in keeping with the antique, my third illustration will prove interesting. Here you have a Greek conflure only in outline, for the aurical, wavel and frizzled-effects have quite changed its classic simplicity. But it is marter of modes of dressing the hair, for the reason that a woman fortunate enough to have a fine head of hair is unwilling to abide by any-decision of Queen Fashion which robs



her of the opportunity to display her treasure to the very best advantage. It not infrequently happens that her hair is a woman's chief, stock of beauty, and in such cases she often ignores modish in such cases she often ignores modish confures with supreme indifference, and makes such lavish deplay of her crowning glory that she completely extin-guishes her individuality and continues to be known only as the lady with the

to be known only as the lady with the beautiful hair.

I believe a certain American statesman once declared that he would rather be right than be President, and that reminds me of a remark recently made in my hearing by a prominent lady of the fashlonable world, who declared that she would rather have the reputation of being a so-called "fashlon butterfly" than of an intellectual grub, adding that of an intellectual grub, adding that there were always men enough to write all the books the world wanted to read. all the books the world wanted to read. But not all women have such ideas concerning dress. There are many who think that a gown should seem to be made for the woman, and the woman not made to show off the gown. At a recentlicrary "at home," to my great surprise I mot a bevy of pretty women, all gewned in silks and crepons and velvets, and yet you c uld a most have held in the palm of your hand the garniture of all the gowns in the room. Many followed the dictum of a celebrated French artist in Inshions, who declares that nothing is more universally becoming than plate has the forever you in my fourth Hustra-

than plain black.

I set before you in my fourth filustration one of the dresses worn at this litterary evening, where ten and wafers are supposed to be quite heavy and stimulating enough to set, free one's best thoughts. It was a purple surah set off with a velvet ceinture and braces. From this intellectual gravito the full-fledged fashion butterfly the transition is violent, for the types are far removed, as you will perceive by glancing at my last illustration, in which I picture the citi-



zeness of the World of Modes as she apzeness of the world of Jodes as sne appears in the supper from "wearing a lovely yellow-crepon, with a silk bodice to match. There is about this gown, with its dashing and assertive frills at the neck, waist, and on the bottom of the white to the state of the state skirt, a genuine flavor of worldliness and effort to attain striking effects which skirt, it genume havor of worldness and effort to attain striking effects which have about them the true stamp of, utility annihilated by the beautiful. A woman is ould choose the safe middle, raute in this matter of droes—that is, never be over-dressed, never be under-dressed, but always clad with particular reference to the occasion, and thus prove that she is a reasoning being, using dress to express her thoughts. This safe rule would exclude brilliant reds and yellows from the street and from many other places where we should go soberly clad. With respect to what will be modish in spring headgear, I may say that the carly summer capote will be a thing of flawers, violets, hyacinths, cowslips, daisies, appleblossoms and other flowers that grow in old-fashioned gardens and orchards. They will be set upon an oval frame assnewhat clevated in the center, and the wrill be of the results.

frame ssmewhat elevated in the center, and there will be a few loops of ribbon to match the strings inscrided among the flowers, and these flowers are such perfect initiations that in many cases it would call for a trained eye to say which was nature and which art. Velvet will be largely used for all flowers with soft petals, while nainsock and gauze will enter info the composition of those of a lighter order. There will be gariands to piece on a hat or a bonnet, and the rose stalks will have thorns, as they should have, and the illacs the brown wood on which they grow; in a word, everything will be more beautiful than it was last frame samewhat elevated in the center, will be more beautiful than it was last

In the early history of Pennsylvania when a big Indian chief offered to sell a tract of land big enough to make two counties for twenty gallous of whisky, "ye white man went oute and removed tengallons of ye whiskee and substituted that muche water." Ye white man kasn't changed much since that date.

The corsage hooks at the back, and the lining is fitted perfectly before being covered with the tulle, which has only one seam under each arm. In the upper part of the corsage the material is drawn smooth, but lower down it is crossed. You must make the folds

How It'le Manufactured -A Connection; Industry.

One of the very few ways that the farmers of Connecticut have of getting a living is by cutting the birch brush from their pastures and selling it at the rate of \$3 a ton for the manfacture of birch oil.

Birch oil is manufactured largely in Connecticut. There are eight mills in the State for that purpose, and all of these are located in the Connecticut River Valley.

Six years ago all the birch oil that

was placed upon the market was made in Pennsylvania by a company of Germans who owned a mill about twenty miles from Philadelphia, and the safe of the oll was controlled by a firm on druggists in Philadelphia. The first birch mill built in Colnecticut was erected in 1885, at

Johnstown, by Thomas Dickerson, a Baptist preacher, who was as shrewd in business matters as he was eloquent in the pulpit. Mr. Dickerson decided to turn the forests of birch, that cover the hills in Connecticut, into account, and he sent his son to Pennsylvania as a book agent, and instructed him to get employment in a birch mill if possible, and when he had acquired a knowledge of its practical working to return. The son was absent two years, during which time he had accomplished his pur-pose. Upon his return the mill was built at Johnstown, and it was not long before an employe of Dickerson. & Son started an opposition mill. The manufacture of the oil was very profitable, and within two years there was a circle extended in were eight establishments engaged in the business.

At that time the oil readily brought \$3.50 a pound, and each ton of brush yields four pounds of oil. For each ton of brush laid down at the door of the mill \$3 is paid. This price is highly satisfactory to the hard-work-ing, frugal New England farmer, who often draws the brush a distance of twelve miles with a team of slow-go-

ing oxen.
The average birch mill is equipped with a set of three tanks, three, four and six feet square. These tanks have copper bottoms, over which are coiled steam pipes. Into these tanks the brush is put, having first been cut, into pieces from an inch and a A foot of half to five inches long. water is put in each tank and the steam turned on. The water is al-lowed to boil six hours. The steam from the boiling water escapes through a pipe, that enters the tank near the top, to a coll set in a barrel of cold water. By this means the steam is condensed and the oil drops from the bottom of the coil into a glass jar. Before steam is turned on, the lid covering each tank is cleaned and made air tight with a paste made of graham flour and water poured

around the edges.

The secret of clarifying the oll by chemical processes is carefully guarded by the manufacturers, but it is simple and very effective. It is as

When the tank is filled and ready for boiling, over the top of the con-tents is spread a blanket of white wool saturated with water. Through this blanket the steam passes to the worm and the fabric absorbs all sedi-ment and taint of copper or from that the steam may contain. When crude, hirch oil is dark red in color. When clarified it is a very light green. is very heavy. Thirteen fluid ounces weigh a pound, and it sinks in water

During the last two years the price of the oil has decreased. The manufacturer now gets but one dollar and a half a pound. This shrinkage in value is due to the placing upon the market of an adulterated article known as synthetic oil, that is largely used for the purposes for which birch oil was formerly employed

Birch oil is used in the manufacture of confections and essences and flavors, where it is known as the essence or the extract of wintergreen. It has a strong wintergreen flavor. A great deal of the oil is sold to tanners, who use it to give a peculiar odor to a peculiar kind of leather that they make in imitation of an expensive Russian leather.

The oil can be manufactured only during the winter when the brush is free from foliage, and then only the black birch, which is as well known by the names of mountain birch and sugar birch, is used, there being no oily substance in the bark of the white or the spotted birch. That the strength may not escape, manufacturers are oblined to ship the oil in glass bottles and jars.

Courteous and Kind.

The personal reminiscences of W. G. Wills, the English novelist, sound as if he must have been, as Thackeray said of Goldsmith, the wost beloved of English writers. Always good-natured where a friend was cor cerned, he one night allowed himself to be dragged to the theater by a friend when he would far rather have stayed at home.

The young man at the door would not admit them, though Wills had a standing invition to the house, but the proper official was afterward found, and gave the necessary permission. Wills endured the performance with stoical calmness, but on going out he said, pathetically:

"I am looking for that kind-hearted young man who was not for letting us in I should like to give him a shilling.

Many an obscure man of letters whose only recommendation was his poverty knew Mr. Wills as a friend in every hour of need. One such needy brother he found at night lying on the steps outside his own door. He drew the man in, made him a bed on chairs, and there the bohemian slept all night. In the morning the visitor shared his host's breakfast, visitor snared his nosts oreakinst, and found the conditions of life so pleasant that he settled himself there as a fixture. A friend calling, a few days afterward, in bitter January weather, found Wills, who always suffered from the cold, smoking on

"Why don't you go indoors?" asked

the stairs.

the friend.
"Well," said he, "P—has the greatest objection to the smell of to-bacco, and I shouldn't like to offend

him, as he is my guest."

His guest might be a dependent also, but no word or deed would ever remind him of the fact.

and Laura Jean Libbey has issued a Norming sharpens the arrow of

that rolishes it; no reproach is like that we clothe with a smile and pre-sent with a bow: her of man to grant concessions when they are demanded. Force will

New York. There was a train robbery there recently, and the robber didn't even hold up the porter of the sleeping-car.

The entire people will be sorry to learn that Col. Dan Lamont is se-siously ill. Col. Lamont always connected manhood and gentlemanly courtesy with politics. Few men have ever retired from a taxing position and carried with them in their retirement the best wishes of the multitude of all parties.

KAISER WILLIAM, in his Bradenburg speech, advised those who do not like his government to "shake the dust of Germany from their feet." A good many of the people of Berlin seem to be following this advice in a measure. They are shaking the dust, but even while they shake it they keep their feet in it and in Germany.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S Ministry insists upon a larger naval appropriation than usual in order to give employment to men now out of work. When the ships are completed a war will be necessary in order to give employment to them. It is more than likely that the turbulent domestic condition of the German Empire will compel the Emperor to divert the attention of his loyal subjects from fighting him to shooting Frenchmen.

In the trial of young Field in New York a citizen by the name of Carnev was questioned as to his competency as a juror. "Did you ever hear of Cyrus Fie.d?" asked the at-"Neve board of him," replied the witness. "Eyer hear of Bourke Cockran?" "Don't think I ever did." "Ever heard of Delancey Nicholl?" . "Not that I remember. "The juror is competent," said the This little incident aptly court. illustrates the too frequent effect of the law regulating the competency of jurors in criminal trials. If the crime be particularly atrocious, or for other reason notorious, every intelligent man in the county is disqualified by reason of having formed an opinion.

THE demand for better roads throughout the country has assumed the dimensions of a general movement, and will have a practical result before a great while in a system of graveled or macadamized highways all over the United States. The most pressing need for many years has been good roads, but these can never be attained, even with the most lavish expenditure of money, so long as it is the custom to drive over them in wet weather with buggies whose wheels are fitted with tires an inch or an inch and a quarter wide. In some countries the front wheels of vehicles are made to "track" inside the hind. wheels, and wide tires are used on everything, so that a carriage is, in effect, a road-roller. In such countries the roads take care of themselves.

GREECE has within her borders little more than 2,000,000 people, but there are some 10,000,000 of Greeks in the world, chiefly in the Turkish Empire or in countries bordering on and of Crete are decidedly Greek in race, language and sympathy, while conflicting claims are made by Greeks. and Bulgarians for preponderance in Macedonia and even in parts of Roumania. Greece's great past makes her people ambitious of a great future and they never cease to dream of once more having Constantinople as the national capital. That will probably ever remain a dream, for Russia. and Austria bar the way. But the present crisis at Athens probably involves some secret move regarding the carving up of Turkey which will be revealed before long.

The tendency toward a more liberal government is asserting itself in Germany, and Kaiser Wilhelm is confronted with a situation that would perplex a much abler statesman than himself. In his characteristic speech at Brandenburg he ridiculed all criticism of his actions, and now the folly of his utterances is made more prominent by the formidable uprising of workmen at Berlin. It is a significant fact that public sympathy is largely with those who have resorted to force because of their grievances. There is a growing dissatisfaction throughout the empire that can only be appeased by a more generous and considerate policy on the part of the government. The kalser uttered more than he thought when he asserted that Germany is growing out of her childhood. Universal progress has made itself felt. there as throughout the civilized world, and no assumed autocracy or archaic systems of government can stay this yearning for broader liberty. The overthrow of despotism in Germany is inevitable and it only remains to be seen by what methods the transition will be effected. Whether revolution and bloodshed or a policy of conciliation and peace shall effect. A rouse-wingen duck was hatched the change, rests almost entirely with a short time ago at Bar Harbor, Me.

the young emperor. It is a misfortune that this great responsibility rests upon a man so illy prepared by nature and training to meet it. His opinions are those of bygone ages. He believes himself divinely invested with the powers which he exercises in deflance of modern views and popular disapproval. He may be conscientious in his antiquated views and misguided course, but this only renders him the less fit to meet the pending crisis, for to the stubbornness of his convictions is added the stubbornness of a nature that grows stronger sarcasm so keenly as the courtesy and more determined when opposition is encountered. He is not the mandoubtless be the resort of the en Norming is done in good style in peror and a revolution that may sweep him from power may be hastened.

> Wirmin the past decade the numper of prize fighters who pound their living out of the open countenances of their fellow sluggers has increased with great rapidity. It is no longer "the manly art of self-defense," but a brutal and bloody contest between ignorant and bullying loafers, who could not earn an honest dollar, try as they might, which they certainly would not do under any circumstances. All of these toughs and thugs should be arrested and locked up, as modern prize fighting is worse than vagrancy. Its encouragement in this countr brings to our shores such disreputables as Mitchell, Slavin, Hall, Fitzsimmons, Maher, and others who see a chance to beat the confiding American public out of its dollars. It would do no good to put a stop to prize fighting without putting the prize fighters behind the bara, for they must live, and unless they could find women to support them they would be obliged to turn their attention to pocket-picking, burglary, or safe-blowing. They are a crowd that should be driven out of the country or put where their exhibitions of brutality would not be realized upon and could not offend the tastes of respectable men and women. They are a a bad lot. The bridewell is their

> The agitation of a reform in the methods of dealing, with business on the Eric Canal is not, so vigorous as the subject demands. Apparently the weight of railroad rivals on the one hand and of corruptionists on the other form a bad drag on the wheels of progress toward canal reform: There is too much in it" for both. The enormous profits made by the elevator companies in handling canal grain are so much takes out of the business, so much of a clog on activity along the water route, and so much of a lever with which to lift and sustain opposition to the men who cry out against the imposition. micial statement makes the following presentation of the facts in the of an elevator handling 275,000 bushels of grain per day:

The actual cost of labor, etc., employed in performing this service is reported to be \$121, or barely 31 per cent, of the amount charged. spite of the fact that the greater part of the grain handled is in store but a few hours the storage charge of I cent per hushel is always exacted, and even then the service is not always performed as wanted. During the last few days of canal navigation the railroad elevators absolutely refused to transfer grain to the canal vessels, and the reason for this is said to have been that it was desired to hold back the grain for railroad transportation after the canal had closed for the winter. No wonder that with such extortion the elevator men should be able to declare a profit of over 25 per cent, for last year, though but twenty six out of the forty-four elevators at Buffalo were allowed to handle grain, the rest being kept idle. The animus of the movement is easily understood from the statement that the canal rate from Buffalo to New York is from 3 to 4 cents per bushel lower than the published rates by rail, and of course the grain tends to follow the lines of least resistance. So the railroad men throw their influence in with the elevator managers, thus enabling the latter to impose charges they never could collect were it not for the influence of the men who control the rail routes to the scaboard. The magnitude of the struggle may be inferred from the fact that during the canal season more than 100,000,000 bushels of grain are transported from the lake ports to New York. Phila delphia, and Baltimore over the canal and the railroads.

Short Rations

The Widow Flanjack keeps a boarding-house in Harlem, and, we regret to say, that she does not give her boarders as much as they can eat. Gus De Smith, in particular, is given to grumbling about the fare. A few mornings ago she gave him a very small piece of beefsteak, but instead of masticating it he merely folded his arms and looked at it—like Napo-leon at St. Helena.

"Why don't you eat your steak?" asked the Widow Flapjack:
"It's too hot."

"Blow it, then."

"I am afraid to." "Why?"

"For fear it will blow away, it's so small."—Texas Siftings.

An Utterance to Posterlty. Judge—Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?

Prisoner (haughtily)—If I have anything to say, I I say it in my autobiography.—Life.

PICTURES OF LATE LEADING EVENTS WILLIAM OF GERMANY: THE BRITISH LIGHT WILL TULVERIZE MITTER THE RUSSIAL MERICALI ARE IN THE INDIANAPOLIS STREET LAR STRIKE. THE BLAINE DIYORGE.

VICE, DEATH, SILVER.

FEATURES OF COLORADO'S NEW MINING TOWN.

Every-Day Sights and Scenes in Creedo, the Latest Meeen of the Prospector and Cambier-A Mushroom Town Bullt Over a Creek.

Creede and Jimtown

Creede is a typical Western town, without a government, writes a correspondent. The silver finds are certainly here, not to the extent that Colorado real estate men would have one believe, but at the same time in paying quantities. There are far richer mines in the State, but being older and better developed the credulous could not be induced to flock in there will be no further use for the numbers sufficient to line the pockets teams and burros, excepting such as of the Denver and Pueblo real estate may be necessary to haul lumber dealers, who must either abandon their business or build a city. They not anticipate more than four times chose the latter, and they have suc-

Jimtown, the latter the outgrowth of employed.

the former, and much the larger of Without government, without reg. the former, and much the larger of the two. Take two great hills and place them 190 feet apart; with a swift creek running-between, with na attention paid to straight lines, and for sickness and disaster that will beyou have the site of the famous fore July next fill the papers with

and carries a pipe in his mouth, con-stitute a restaurant, the general order, are so often seen in the mountains, three times a day, being ham or bacon and eggs with plenty of frozen patatoes on the side, cooked in what-two towns from the face of the earth, ever style the victim may desire, provided he confines his order to boiled or fried.

What has made Creede famous? There has been a find of silver-hearing ore easily washed and in sufficient quantities to bring good returns. There are, at present, four producers, working, outside and in, but 300 men at\$3 a day each, or \$1 less than is paid in other mines. As soon as the necessary trainways and shutes are completed so that the ore can be loaded direct from the mines into the cars 100 of these will be laid off, as the present number of producing mines, so that when that number is There are two towns, Creede and reached there cannot be 1,000 miners



VIEW OF CREEDE, COLORADO'S NEWEST MINING CAMP

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rows of buildings, such as there are here, two against each high wall and one over the creek bed, and you have manufactured to order the city built by speculators, remembering that the buildings, as a rule, are mere shacks, such as any mining camp can show. The town is three-quarters of a mile long, running into Jimtown, where the gulch broadens somewhat, although not wide enough to be called

a valley. Here 5,000 people, coming and go ing, are gathered, half of whom are engaged in business, while the other half are speculators, visitors, gamblers, and sure-thing men. The narrow streets, some of them being not more than lifteen feet wide, are ros, leaving but small space for the idler who would see. The sound of the carpenters' hammer and saw re-sembles, at a little distance, the fusillade of small arms, and still the cry is for more lumber.

Hotels are numerous, there being

nearly one hundred. It does not however, take much for a hotel, as plain board shanty, sixteen feet square, with a blanket for a door, is dignified with the name "Palace Hotel." Until a short time ago the botels were similar to this one, although many of them were made larger. In all, the sleeping-room held from twenty to sixty cots, the use of which was granted the tenderiont at \$1 each a night, with blankets furcents. The Pullman Company has also entered the hotel business, leaving on the side-track from three to ten sleepers, in which the anxious speculator could find a bed on pay-



CREEDE AVENUE.

Build in that space three dispatches almost equaling those fol-buildings, such as there are lowing the Johnstown flood. From the upper end of Creede to the school section below Jimtown the bed of Willow Creek has been encroached upon until it is a mere ditch not more than five feet wide in places. This creek is a rapid-flowing mountain stream fed from a dozen gulches, on the sides of which is now more than a foot of snow. Nearly all the course



CREEDE'S CLIFF, JIMIOWN. of this stream in Creede is covered by nished, or without blankets only 50 buildings, and much of it is in the principal hotel, just opened, with a hundred rooms, is built in the bed of the creek, with the foundations restthis building from the waters a breakwater of logs has been built, resting on the ice and filled with rock, leaving a channel of not more than six feet. In Jimtown the business por-tion of the city is also built over the creek, which crosses the main street diagonally, there taking its own width. This place is a ford, no bridges having yet been erected, the water almost reaching to a wagon-bed. There are twenty places where bed. There are twenty places where a jam is likely to occur when the June rains set in and when the snow melts. The probable results, appallingas they may be, are recognized, but no one takes the initiative in guarding against this danger. A jam of four feet and its breakage would sweep away every house in the two towns, except those perched up on the side of the mountain. This danger is not an imaginary one, as the sites of the two towns have, each money and secure his ticket. The covered with water chough the bay windows on the opposite chasses of the building are attractive feature and the lotels, for we are all sweep a mile down great bowlders of the building are attractive feature. A small which are accepted as witnesses of the building is to be two stories, the torrent's force. Ordinary spring the building is to be two stories, the torrent's force.

two towns from the face of the earth and hundreds of graves would be marked "unknown," containing the bruised and buttered forms victims of man's greed and their own lust after wealth. The State author-



CREEDE'S COURT HOUSE

itles already recognize this danger and are considering means to avoid it. The daily dispatches from this camp announce the hundreds daily arriving, but say nothing of the nearly equal number departing. There are two reasons why so many leave after remaining from two to six It takes but twenty-four hours usually to discover that, instead of being a second Leadville, Creede is destined to become a fair little mining camp of possibly 2,000 people. Second, a week's stay means death to many who may have heart trouble, or are predisposed to that discase. Creede has an altitude of 9,000 feet, and is so situated in a narrow gulch and is so situated in a narrow guich that the sun reaches it but about two hours each day. Jimfown has the sun fully seven hours, but otherwise is the same as the town which gives name to the entire cann.

Many who visit this camp and are disappointed will remain in Colorado, which is a good State. This accounts for the united effort of the Colorado pupers to boom Creede, hoping to catch some of the returning wave.

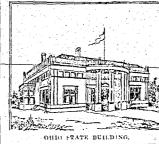
The Art of "Putting Toings."

Some years ago a young man went to New York in search of employment and fortune. He carried his own trunk to a lodging house because he could not afford the expense of a hired carrier. His honest face and won for him his landlady's speech won for him his languages consent to a week's living on tick. So far good. Now, then, for the bold plunge. He went to the offices of several leading newspapers and invested his last quarter in an adver-tisement thus worded: "I want something to do and must have it in twenty-four hours. Address, 'Push,' this office." In a little while he had received about three hundred answers to his unique demand for employ-ment. One business man wrote: ment. One business man wrote "Call at nine o'clock to morrow morn ing and I may give you a chance to see how vigorously you can 'push."
The tone of that reply pleased our adventurer, and at the appointed hour he presented himself at the writer's office. The result was a trial engagement, which has continued until this time. The young advertiser is now the confidential the house, having proved that "push" is his dominant characteristic.

OHIO'S FAIR BUILDING. Designers Belleve It Will Be Unlike

That of Any Other State Building.

The style of architecture of the Ohio Building is distinctive and much unlike that of any of the State buildings. The original idea was to have the building constructed of material furnished gratis by contractors and thus make it in itself an exhibit of the building materials of the buildings, and much of it is in the State. However, the contractors were same condition in Jimtown. The slow in taking the matter up, and so many obstacles stood in the way that it was determined to build it of wood. The estimated cost is about \$35,000. It will contain a reception-room, offices for the Director General of the State, assistants, etc. It is to be a place where Ohio people can meet and feel at home. While the building will not cost as much as some of.



the other State buildings it will, it is claimed, be equally attractive. decorative features are fine. ment of \$1, providing he could catch sites of the two towns have, each the conductor in time to pay in his spring, with no obstructions, been large circular pertice, with its heavy money and secure his ticket. The covered with water enough to swim columns over the main entrance and

two dozen dishes, a male cook who, rains will unquestionably cause the the lower one being of more than the cowboy style, wears a broad-brim hat loss of life as well as the destruction ordinary height.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION

Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson and Where It May Be found-A Learned and Concise Review of the

The Blessings of the Gospe The lesson for Sunday, March 27, may be found in Isalah 40: 1-10.

INTRODUCTORY.

Here the "second Isalah" is supposed to begin, here with this word "comfort." Well, then thank God for a second Isalah! We have seen him in the pulpit. Not that he has looked, in any material respects, different from our first Isalah. So far as we could see it was the same man, only a new man, a changed man. The pastor, preaching along under something of a weight, has suddenly been transferred, as it were, into an angel of light. New joy comes into his tones, new light. New joy comes into his tones, new hope beams in his eye; he mounts up with wings as an eagle, and our spirits have mounted with his. Under the inspiration of God our "first Isaiah!" has become a "second Isaiah." Was it not very much like this with that elder problet?

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

Comfort. First meaning to sigh, hence to compassionate, in a remoter sense still, to comfort. Douay says, and with some grounds, Be comforted.—Your God. Hebrew: the God of you, em-

God. Hebrew the God of you, emphathle.

Comfortably. Literally and suggestively, to the heart.—Cry unto her, or call. A stronger word than speak.—Warfare. From the verb to go forth, a second meaning being to shine forth, hence probably the reading in the Margin, appointed time. The reference, in either case, seems to be a period of discipline or probation.—Accomplished. Literally, full (according to the marginal reading), of a full moon.—Porgiven, or paid off, discharged.—Forgiven, as most off, discharged.—Forgiven, as meaning, bulging, protuberant.—Straight.

eted down.—The crooked. First meaning, bulging, protuberant.—Straight, Rather, smooth or even.—Rough places. The lexicon suggests ridges.—Plain. Or, level. Usually applied to a valler. So translated in the following chapter: Isa. 41: 18; cf. Josh, 11: 17.

11: 17.

The glory of the Lord. The brightness of his appearing. Called by the later Jows the Shekinah.—Revealed. Literally, uncovered. Christ-the incovering the unbosoming of God.—Together. A peculiar expression, meaning, as one man, used elsewhere by Isaiah at Isa; 1: 31 and 10: 8.—Hath spoken. So also in the same verse shall see, omit it, i. e., shall see God in Christ, may we say?

say?
All flesh is grass, To be, probably understood as a soliloquy of the prophet, a reason ventured for withholding the

Because the spirit of the Lord. Or, when the spirit. So rendered Ps. 8: 3 (when I consider the heavens). The mere breath of God slays, what then shall his voice do?
The word of our God shall stand. A

second and better reflection—a first and second Isainh for both within the limits

second isalah forsooth within the limits of this one chapter. Word is the same root as hath spoken in v. 5.

Good tidings. In the Greek, evangel (etaggelizo), the gospel. The Donay is not without grammatical reasons for placing Zion after this verb ("that bringeth good tidings to Zion"). This rendering the Revision adonts—10. bringeth good tidings to Zion"). This rendering the Revision adopts.—O Jerusalem. Rather, to Jerusalem, after the verh which follows in our king James' version. This agrees with v. 2. Behold your God. Here at last is the explicit answer to the Interrogatory of v. 6. ("What shall I cry?")
Behold. Here follows a continuation or elaboration of this response. The three words above, Behold your God, are thus expounded.—With strenth.

are thus expounded.—With strength.
The Hebrew is come strong. Revision.
As a nighty one.—His work. Also
applied to wages for work, his recompense, i. e., a present reward. See
Isa, 62: 11.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.
Comfort, God's word; it is not man's.
It is presumable, that the prophet would have gone on speaking grief, had not the new voice rang in his soul, a voice fresh from heaven. Comfort comfort for my people. Now, I do not propose to go to any man for comfort and consolation. I may confere my sins and tell my griefs to the best of men, and it is only an added sigh that I receive. WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES. is only an added sigh that I receive.
Unless, indeed, he conduct ins to God, the God of my consolation, and there I am relieved. He it is that speaks to the heart. Why not take everything to him?
He is the "God of all comfort," and we have seen him we comfort them which are in any trouble

comfort them which are in any trouble by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."

Cry unto her. No, I have not been doing that. As a preacher, a Sundayschool teacher, a Christian worker, I have been speaking, taking comfort. But as for crying it, I have been slow to do that. It would disturb people, you know. Men and women would stop and say: "What's the matter?" Well, would stop the story would stop and say: "What's the matter?" Well, would stop the story would stop and say: "What's the matter?" do that I would stop and say: "What's the matter?" Welf, would to God it might be so! It is high time, by some means or other, a halt were called in the downward march. It was "a cry" there at Ninevch. And then and there nothing less than a cry would give men peace. Doubtless Jonah mado some disturbance in the street, so also John at the river-side. It was discomfort at first, but it made for comfort, eternal comfort. What this old world

sadly needs to day is a voice to "cry unto her."

The crooked shall be made straight. Doubtless there is not a little crooked ness, in the sense borne here, among Christian people. A crookedness that God proposes to make stralghtor smooth. The literal Hebrew is, that which bulges or protrudes. We are reminded of Dr. Herrick Johnson's exhortation from the platform of the Institute of Second Literature at Parwell Hall. Don't bulge," he said. Then he went on trenchantly to particularize. "The Petrine bulge," for examiple, and "O, these prophetic bulgers." But, aside from excrescences of deetrine, there are protuberances, sharp corners, pointed chows of practice. These need to be rapped down. And then there are pride, and ambitton, and self-indulgence, lifting themselves up, a very crooked array. We should be very much discouraged were it not for the trith taught here, that it is God himself who, coming by his Spirit, makes the crooked straight. Christian people. A crookedness that God proposes to make straight or smooth.

Next Lesson-Quarterly Review. The Memphis Tragedy.

In that Memphis affair, the head and front of Lillie Johnson's offense appears to have been keeping very had company. Louisville Times.

THE more that is heard of the Freda Ward and attee Mitchell case in Mem-phis, the stranger it seems that such things could be.—Boston News,

The fact that Alico Mitchell once made love to a Cincinnati girl is not conclusive proof of insantly, but it-does show that she possessed a double-strength nerve.—Washington Post.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL | NEWSOFOUROWN STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHI-GANDERS.

Hay City Love Affair—Good Location for a College—Prison Labor Gluts the Market—Work for Game Wayden Hamp-ton—She Evicted His Satunic Majesty.

From Far and Near.

THE F. & P. M. will extend their tracks from Beaverton to Gladwin, a distance of six miles.

S. H. JACKSON, of Port Huron, has seen elected President of the World's Fair Committee on Poultry Exhibits from this State. The Michigan condensed milk works at Lansing, shipped a consignment of 200 cases of their best goods to fill an

order from Japan.

order from Japan.

MRS, PETER KARISKIN, of Advance, has given birth to two girls and a boy, the trio weighing '174 pounds. The town seems to be appropriately named.

THEODORE DARGENTZ, of Petersburg, who was dangerously kicked by a horse, died from the effects of his injury. A big gash in the side was the wound that caused death. He was 22 years old.

THE United States Court of Claims has allowed the claims of the ex-mail carriers of Jackson for services in excess of eight hours per day. The whole amount is between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

WHILE a man was driving across while a man was driving across a bridge at Saranac, the horse caught its foot in a hole and broke its leg. The township settled the matter by paying for the animal. This is the second time such a thing has happened, but the bridge remains in the same defective condition as before.

An Orion horse died without any apparent cause, and the coroner cause post-mortem examination to be made. In the animal's stomach was a over one and one half inches in diame-ter. If Orion horses are wise they will leave this pebble-swallowing business to the gentlemen of the side shows.

BENZONIA COLLEGE is nine miles from BENZONIA COLLEGE IS NINe miles from the nearest saloon. The saloon or the college should be moved. Nine miles and return is too far to go for a glass of beer, and under such circumstances the college will graduate no. first-class billiard players. Pedestrianism is not the only accomplishment colleges should foster.

RIGHT under the nose of Game RIGHT under the nose of Games Warden Hampton oven the wary speckled trout seems to be an easy victim to the silver batt offered for their capture. It is the simplest bit of frouble to obtain a nice mess, at almost any time, on short notice, provided you have the price, usually about fifty cents. All this happens near East Jordan.

THE Fargo shoe contract at the prison in Jackson expires April I, and will not be renewed. Bids for the services of the 150 convicts who will be thrown out of employment have been asked in advertisements published for the past three hearts but not a torder has been served. vertisements published for the past three months, but not a tender has been received. The Central Penal Board authorized the Warden to keep these convicts employed on the State's account, he being allowed to follow his own judgment as to the nature of the employment.

Ar Bay City, Jennie Hendricks, aged 20, had been engaged to a railrond conductor, and the day for the marriage had been fixed several times, but the con-

been fixed several times, but the been fixed several times, but the conductor always found some reason for postponing the event. Jennie finally concluded that he was a fraud, and shot herself in the left breast, the ball passing through her lung. No one knew of it for several days except the attending physician and relations. She has been doing nicely since then, and, to the surprise of all, will recover.

In a nice, pleasant village in Tuscola County they have been having, a revival in the Baptist Church, and among the converts is a somewhat garrulous sister. converts is a somewhat garrulous sister. At the baptismal round-up of the revival the lee was cleared away from the bank of the creek, and one by one the converts were led down into the stream and immersed with chattering teeth. This particular convert took the clothespins out of her mouth as she was at the drying line and said to the neighbor in drying line, and said to the neighbor in the next yard: "It was so turnal cold that for the life of me I couldn't help

that for the life of me I couldn't help-thinking of the hot place, and how much more comfortabler Satan was than I was."

ANOTHER Bay County child has been burned to death, the third within three-weeks. A 5-year-old daughter Alexan-der Oucliette, living in the township of Hampton, was playing in a fish shanty, when she undertook to build a fire in the stoye. Her clothing ignited and the stove. Her clothing ignited, and before her father reached her she was terribly burned dying a little later, after suffering intense agony.

THE Benton House, at St. Charles,

owned by Mark Allan, was burned to the ground. Mr. Allan's loss amounts to ground. Mr. Allan's los \$6,000; insurance, \$4,000.

THERE is every indication of an early opening of navigation at Lexington, as there has been very little ice in Lake Huron this winter and none in sight for several days. MISS MARY THOMPSON, M. D., of De-

troit, and Dr. Stevens, also of Detroit, were married at the residence of Judge J. B. Moore in Lapeer. The newly wed-ded couple will make California their home.

A MICHIGAN CENTRAL log train, in charge of Conductor Wills, jumped the track three miles north of Roscommon, completely blockading traffic for several hours and delaying mails. No claused. The damage will be light.

THE Circuit Court for the county of Ingham convened at Lansing, and the case of The People vs. Thomas M. Wil-son, late Clerk of the Board of State Auditors, was continued. The case of The People vs. Chas. M. Wheeler and Gertrude Allen Whittaere was down for retrude Allen Whittener was down for trial, but Prosecuting Attorney Prosser reported Lemon B, Freslow and Charles Clark as new witnesses, and the defend-ants' attorney, Richard A. Montgomery, moved a continuance. The Judge took the matter under advisement.

THE Lapeer County Circuit Court be-car, its first session of the March term gur, its first session of the March term at lapeer with fifty-two cases on the docket. Among the cases on call is one

docket. Among the cases on call is one for divorce, in which both parties are minors, and the suit has to be conducted by their next friend."

MRS. JUHA CROWLEY, of Bay City, aged 75 years, fell down stairs and broke her neck. The doctor who attended her says she was taken with a paralytic stroke while on the stairs. The back of her skull was crushed into the brain. Deceased was the mother of the brain. Deceased was the mother of a large family, and had lived in Bay City fourteen years.

MRS. D. E. FOSTER, of Pontiac, died at the age of 61 years. The deceased was the relict of the late John P. Foster. She leaves three daughters and one son -George P. Foster of Pontiac, Mrs. Ada L. Cash of Dulath, Mrs. Kate Owen of

L. Cash of Duinth, Mrs. Rate Owen of Saginaw, and Mrs. C. P. Bell of Pontiae.

The Plymouth Congregational Church Society at Lansing will exhibit its new \$4,000 organ and its remodeled church edifice as well, by an organ concert with Frederick Archer, the famous English Frederick Arener, the famous English organist, presiding, assisted by Mrs. Genevra Johnstone Bishop, as vocalist. A Ross motor will be substituted for the traditional eleepy organ boy to manipulate the supply of power to the beliews.

The Applanche. O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Republican State Convention. A state convention of the republicans of Michigan will be held at the Detroit Rink, Detroit, on Thursday, United States, and electing four dele-unites at large, and four alternate dele-to the best of my knowledge. gates at large, and four alternate delegates at large to the republican national convention, to be held in Minneapmembers thereof from each congress-

come before it. In compliance with the resolutions adopted in Detroit, June 23, 1880, the secretary of each county convention will forward to the secretary of the state central committee, Detroit, Mich. by the earliest mail after the delegates to the state convention are chosen, a certified list of such delegates as are entitled to seats in the state conven tion from their respective countles. JAMES McMILLAN Chairman -

WM, R. BATES, Secretary.

Voters should bear in mind that un less the ballot is marked with an X under the head of the ticket the ballot is thrown out.

The "snap" rules of the Democratic House were a tremendons surprise to the Democratic minority when caught in the trap.

The McKinley bill lost England \$22, 000,000 worth of trade last year, and in consequence our British cousins are not feeling jubilant.

Under the present House rules, Rep. resentatives who are present, are not present, when the speaker sees them present but does not hear them vote.

The farmers of this country should be warned by the conceded fact that free trade, or a tariff for revenue only, has ruined the agriculture of Eng

Speaker Reed may have been a "Czar", but the Supreme Court of the United States is unanimously of the opinion that it is not the dynamite to lenge you to prove the contrary. blow him up with.

Democrats insist that strikes are du to the tariff. How do they explain the fact that the biggest strike ever threatend is that of the English coal miners, and that it is in a free trade

The Democratic party always camps, in the march of progress, upon some Republican party. David Bennet of the tariff of 1883.

fare and a third to the G. A. R. enticle eulogizing him, and defending campment was decided on.

All of our subscribers who are square lional Tribune. the NATIONAL TRIBUNE, the best scribe at once. See prospectus in an- less for goods this year than ever be

How would a State Ticket look that read something like this;

Laneer: Lieutenant Governor John Q. Adams, of Marquette: Treasurer J. B. Moore, of Wayne; Sec. of State, C. W. Garfield, of Kent; Auditor General C V. R. Pond, of Branch: Attor-

The Chicago Journal sticks a pin in the idea of the probability of an international silver conference thus:

All the world is in debt to England. The idea that England would enter in to an international agreement to ac cept seventy-cent dollars in payment for this vast indebtedness was a nic-American silver cranks.

The young democrat who remarked sotto voice, as he watched the score of saloonists file out of the Court House Monday after each had been fined \$200, with the alternative of sixty days in fail, "That's mighty tough on the democratic party", displayed a degree of wisdom beyond his years.—Bay City Tribune.

The action of the Democrats in talsing up and enforcing some of Speaker Reed's most famous rulings in the following and indorsing Republican reforms. N. Y. Press.

Correspondence.

EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE: would beg space in your valuable pa per to answer charges made against the Board of Supervisors, by the Prosecuting Attorney, (Editor Northern Democrat), whereby he charges reckless ness and profligacy in the expenditure of the people's money.

Now, Mr. Prosecutor, you say that ome of the Board have been trying to explain it away to others. What I suppose you refer to, is the bills of the jury on the Birdsell inquest, which was cut according to your advice, but were not proper bills to come before April 14, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Board, as the law provides other the purpose of nominating electors of wise. The disposition of these bills sident and vice-President of the were called to my attention by inter-

You say bills have been allowed for which the parties presenting them had olis, Tuesday, June 7, 1892; also for already received their pay for the identhe purpose of selecting a chairman of tical work charged in the bills. Now, the state central committee and two Mr. Prosecutor, what did the Gover nor of the great State of Michigan, ional district, and the transaction of (not the voters of Crawford Co.) apsuch other business as may properly point you for? If you knew that the Board had been imposed upon, it was your duty as a public officer and a citizen to so inform them. You say the Board has been in session more days than the work which they had to do required. You know (judging, from your official position) that certain county officers are required to make a report to the Board of Supervisors, at certain stated times. When the Board are required to do certain work, if the report fails to be made at the required time, who is to be censured for neglect of duty?

You convey the impression to the people that the Committees drew pay while the Board was in session. If such is your idea, you know that it is

You say as a result of such waste and extravagance the Conting'nt Fund for the current year is now practically exhausted. Now let me refer you to the report of the County Treasurer, dated Oct. 1, '91, in which he reports balance in Contingent Fund of \$1,555. 47. The Board appropriated \$11,000, 00, and transferred \$700,00 from the Building Fund; making the total amount of the Contingent Fund \$13. 755 47. Amount of orders drawn to date less than 86,000 00, leaving a balance of about \$8,000 00 to the credit of the contingent fund of the county. Now, Mr. Editor and Pros. Attorney. it does not seem possible that a (responsible) citizen, and especially a man occupying a position as "Guardian of the People's Interests," would be guilty of making such reckless statements as have appeared in the columns of the Democrat, except for political capital, only. If any of your readers have been deceived by your statements, we refer them to the foregoing and chal

JOHN F. HUM. Sup'r. Grayling Tp.

There is a probability of a new and high distinction coming to an earnest comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is believed that the Pope intends to shortly raise Archbishop Ireland to the dignity of a Prince of the Church-Cardinal. The Archbishop was a faithful and much ground previously occupied by the beloved Chaplain to two Minnesota regiments, and showed much conrage Hill pitched his tents upon the ground in doing his duty on the field of battle. The comrades of the Department of Minnesota esteem him highly, and The monthly meeting of the general he is always zealous for the interests passenger agents of Michigan roads of the Order. He is now in Rome was held at the Battle Creek Sanitari, and the Moniteur di Roma, an organ unr last week. A uniform rate of a of the Vatican, recently had a long ar him against the attacks of the Italian German and Austrian papers -- Na

A Perfectly responsible merchant of paper published in the interest of old this city dealing in nearly all kinds of soldiers, for 85 cents per year. Sub- merchandise, says that he is paying 27 per cent. fore. Tinware is cheaper; dinner pails which cost \$35 a gross last year are now worth \$30.75 a gross; coffee pots which cost \$3 per dozen last For Governor; John T. Rich, of year are now \$2.33 per dozen and five cents each cheaper at retail. Comb cases that cost \$8.50 per gross last year are \$8 this year, and so on. The only item in his whole line that can be said to be dearer is pearl buttons; ney General, Benj. Huston, of Tusco- but they have begun to recede very materially in price, and in place of this one thing he will show one hundred other articles that are cheaper. The new tariff law has not raised prices, and we defy any free trader to prove it by any thing but wind. The fact does not show it. - Blade.

The free trade theory is that if we do not buy we cannot sell. But in turesque and gorgeous notion of the the twelve months ending November in the previous twelve months, while we have sold \$93,070,049 more. The truth is, as all history shows, that nations buy where they can get the most, wholly regardless of tariffs. European nations, buy what we have to sell because they cannot get the same things for less money anywhere else. Whether we buy more or less of them does not enter into the transaction. - Philadelphia Press.

The Democratic loss in the recensupervisors' elections in New York wa House is simply history repeating it- 28 per cent. A man may not be much self. All the credit the Democracy on mathematics, but that this signifies has enjoyed with the country for the a substantial Republican majority in Democratic candidate, any one can figWASHINGTON LETTER

[From Our Regular Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, '92.

The dangerous illness of Senator Morrill has cast a gloom over the Senate wing of the Capitol, where everyone is the friend of the Senior Vermont Senator. His age gives him but a slim chance in fighting pneumonia which is the dreaded foe of the strongest men: Mr. Morrill has been in Congress, first in the House and then in

the Senate, since 1855. Secretary Blaine continues to im prove, although he has not yet ven tured out of the House. He has no decided upon taking a trip to the South, but he may do so.

Secretary Foster has returned much to Europe, and he also picked up while in England in an unofficia way, some financial information that will be found useful to him in his official capacity.1

Commissioner Raum took the wind by telling the House investigating committee that while ready and will ing to answer any question or to give desired information about the Pension Office or anything relating thereto he would not answer questions about matters pertaining exclusively to his private business affairs. The Commissioner is generally commended for having taken that stand. His official acts are properly under the control of Congress, but with his private acts and business, Congress has nothing to

Colombia, Hayti, and Venezuela the only countries that will feel the heavy retaliaory hand of Uncle Sam, all the rest of the countries concerned having either completed reciprocity agreements with us or got them so near completion as to let them out The President's proclamation issued this week restores the duty upon sugar, hides, coffee and tea from the above named countries until such time as they shall give public notice of their having removed the duties they now impose upon the agricultural and other products of this country. It peaks volumes for the success of reci procity that only three countries have to be retaliated upon.

A more abound statement was never made than that of the democratic ma jorify of the House Ways and Means committee that they had concluded to postpone the taking of a vote on the some indefinite date in the future in order to accommodate members who wished to speak on that measure The speeches that the democrats have made on that bill might just as well have been made on any other bill, and the real reason for postponing a vote is that the democrats are not ready to call up any other free trade bill, there being a difference of opinion among them as to which of the proposed bills attacking the McKinley law shall be

ext called up. The democrats of the House do not expect to succeed in repealing the act to increase the efficiency of our ocean mail service, commonly known as the "Mail subsidy" act, and their only objust in reporting a bill providing for its repeal, and in pushing it through the House, as they will probably do, is to embarrass the Postmaster Gener al in carrying out that act.

Representative Walker, of Massa husetts, said in a speech defending the McKinley tariff that if the tariff were not in the interests of the farm rs and wage-workers of this country which was the lowest taxed country on the face of the earth, he would vote to recall it and adopt free trade. year, under the present tariff, our foreign trade had increased \$406,000,000.

The platform adopted by Iowa Republicans at their convention on Thursday is full of common sense, Republicanism, patriotism and enthusiastic determination to recover this fall the ground lost there in State elections. A State that has given Repub lican majorities in Presidential years of 60,000 and 78,000, and which gave to General Harrison pearly 32,000 major ity in 1888, is not a doubtful State in the coming national contest. The strong words in which the resolutions indorse President Harrison's administration have all the more weight in the absence of any instructions to the delegates to the national convention. -N. Y. Press.

The ignorant Democratic papers ask for the repeal of the tin-plate duties, 30, we have bought \$3,121,320 less than and talk as if there never had been a tariff on tin plate until the present law. Under the Rapublican policy the tin plate duties have simply been increased from a rate which was so low that it was merely a tax on the consumer-that is, it was not sufficient to cover the margin between the labor cost of production here and the labor cost in Wales. Hence, under the old rates, no one would invest in tin-plate making, and the foreigners had the field to themselves, Now every day.

> The Democratic party, in effect, seventy cents.

HALLO! PERLIMOYY

"A," Do you know?? "B." What?

"A." That D. B. CONNER has returned from below where he bought a new and full stock of **⇒CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!**★

improved in health by his family trip But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEET

out of Representative Cooper's sails You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place.

It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Michigan. Grayling

IF YOU WANT TO CALL AND Inspect my Stock, as I can save them Money, by so

ROAD WAGON, OR

CARRIAGE

free wool bill from the 21st inst. to REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, *OR*HARROW*OR*CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

RICULTURAL * IMPLEMENTS

> CALL ON SHI

PALMER.

Grayling, Mich

JOHN COLLINS.

THE OFFICIAL DALLOI.			
NAME OF OFFICE VOTED FOR.	REPULICAN.	DEMOCRAT.	
- Andrews			
Township			
Supervisor,	RICHARD ROE.	John doe.	
Township Clerk:	RUFUS WESTLAKE.	WILLIAM LUDWIG:	
Township Treasurer.	EDWARD SHORT.	SAMUEL JONES,	
Highway Commissioner.	John doolittle.	J. MAURICE FINN.	
Justice of the Peace.	ALFRED RUSSELL,	DON DICKINSON.	
School Inspector.	☐ benjamin sherman,	☐ JOHN SMITH.	
Member Board of Review	SAMUEL WHITE.	FREEMAN HISCOCK.	
Constable.	BENJAMIN HARRISON.	☐ JAMES J. CORBETT.	
Constable.	PETER MAHER	ROBERT FITZSIMMONS.	
Constable.	JAMES HALL.	JACK DEMPSEY.	

The township elections this spring will be held under the new election law which is altogether different from that in effect heretofore. The names of candidates of all parties will be printed on one ticket, under the direction of a board of election commissioners, and no peddling of tickets will be allowed, ench voter receiving his ticket from one of the inspectors of election. The only difference between the law governing state and county elections and that governing township elections is that no vignette is required on the tickets used in the latter.

HARRY GILLMORE.

The diagram above shows the form of the township ticket, and the following are the instructions. First, mark or stamp a cross (X) in the square under the name of your party at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote Americans are turning out tin plate a straight ticket, nothing further need be done. If you desire to vote for candidates on different tickets, crase the name of the candidate on your ticket you do not want to vote for and make a cross in the square before the name of the candidate you desire to vote for or write his name in proposes to reduce the wages of our the space under the name erased. A ticket marked with a cross under the has thirty years has been gained by November especially if Hill is the labor to the foreign paper standard party name will be deemed a vote for each of the candidates named in such and then pay for it in dollars worth party column whose name is not erased. Before leaving the booth fold the ballot so that the initials may be seen on the outside,

MEARYEV FARYEV

IT IS THE VERDICT

OF THE PEOPLE.

THAT OUR

NINE * OF * SPRING * GOODS ₩

Surpasses any that was ever before shown in Grayling, or vicinity, and it will repay all that are in need ---of---

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES AND

Gent's. Furnishing Goods,

TO CALL AND

doing. No trouble to show Goods.



M.JOSRPE.

GRAYLING, MICH.

NEAL * ESTATE * EXCHANGE, №

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING

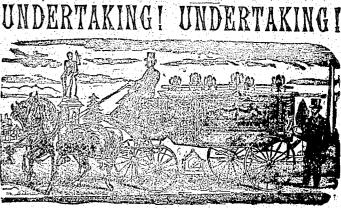
A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street. The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets. Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets, Several choice lots on Brink's addition.

GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner eninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street. Cheap. A number of good farms.

Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.

Fine Brick Store in Hudson. Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or ex hanged for other property.

O. PALMER.



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARS. will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to mbalming or preserving corpse.

AMBROSE CROSS HAS returned to Grayling to stay

and opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satsfactory manner Horse-shoeing and Repairing

romptly attended to. Prices reasonable. A. CROSS.

May21'91,tf

MARVIN & BROOKE,

ITHACA, MICH.,

Our Plants and Prices will please you. Send your address for Price List.



Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich. \$500,000 to Invest in Bonds.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1892.

LOCAL ITEMS

Niles has a woman auctioneer

Blank receipts for sale at this office. Bay City has 8,719 registered voters. A new planing mill is being built at

Full Cream Cheese, at the store of 8. H. & Co.

Chas, F. Kelley has been appointed P. M. at Frederic.

Goblets at Jackson & Masters' for S cents a niece.

Union services still continue at the

M. E. church, every evening. Gagetown has a newly organized re

lief corps of the G. A. R. Garland Ranges, at all prices, at the

store of S. H. & Co. A Nashville woman has been arrest

ed or operating a gaming room. Blank receipts for sale at this office with or without stubs.

Manistee Maccabees have decided to erect a \$25,000 three-story building. Messrs, Jackson & Master handle the

Western Cottage Organ.

Cheyboygan mills will turn out 600, 000 shingles per day this summer. Fig Jam, something new. Try it,

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

at Clargett & Pringle's.

('arl Mickelson has been shaking hands with the boys here this week. Salling, Hanson & Co. have just re-

ceived a new invoice of Hats.

School closes to-morrow one of the most successful terms in its history.

Jackson & Masters are selling their entire stock of overcoats at cost.

W Batterson came down from Twin Lakes, yesterday. He returns to-day.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. James Warndt, a Chesaning farmer, was bitten by a horse recently and

A nobby line of Mens' and Boys stiff Hats, at Claggett and Pringles' One hundred and tifteen Bay City woodsmen have gone to Alexandria.

A fine line of shirts and neckties at ways on hand, at Jackson & Masters'.

The coming examinations are making life miserable for Albion college

One Silver Spoon given away with S. H. & Co.

Mr. Collins has moved on the farm, he purchased of J. G. Marsh, in this

The site of the new botanical laboratory for the agricultural college has

been staked out. Salling, Hanson & Co. say that they

have the best quality of Laces, at low The Woman's Relief Corps will meet at their hall, on Saturday afternoon;

at 2 o'clock. Two thoroughbred Shorthorns fo sale, on easy terms. Enquire at this

Born-On the 14th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richardson, of South

market, and can be purchased at the

store of S. H. & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ravell, of Chen ey, celebrated the arrival of a daugh-

ter, the 19th inst. store of S. H. & Co.

The mud slinging in the Democrat last week proved a boomerang to the

writer. - Ros. News. The finest line of Laces and Em-

broideries ever received in town, at Claggett and Pringles'. J. K. Wright, of Grayling, was do-

ing business in the village the forepart of the week .- Ros. News. The union services at the M. E

church are being continued this week with increased interest.

Singer Sewing machines for sale on the instalment plan, by F. R. DECKROW.

Have you seen those elegant Knit Working Jackets, for \$3.50 and \$4.00 a piece, at Jackson and Masters'.

Caro people are about to make vig orous efforts to enforce the law relating to selling tobacco to minors.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic ting exercises there this year.

of Jackson & Masters. A. Durnham, Dimondale druggist, and when rescued was nearly faozen.

Jackson & Masters are offering the balance of their stock of Fancy China and Glass Ware, at cost.

The contents of a tea-kettle were an undertaker was called in. Then will be sent for 5 cents. PETERSON'S

ARRIVED, on the 13th inst., at the esidence of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Revell, ı daughter.

John McNiel drunk Ined costs in

the case, 3.70 by Justice Woodburn, on

last Thursday. Duane Willett, of Vassar, formerly of Frederic, has been granted a long delayed pension.

Fred Culver and Marins Hanson went down to Saginaw to spend Sunday with Dr. Stone,

A fine line of Ladies' Slippers, just received, at Claggett & Pringles'. Prices lower than ever. Harry Sherwood, vagrant, dismissed

on suspended sentence by Justice Woodburn, last Thursday. Henry and Lee Trumbley, came

lown from Vanderbilt, Tuesday. The family will move back next week. N. Shelenbarger has been gran-

ted a pension. It was a long time coming, but better late than never, store jam full of new goods. Bargains n every department. Prices lower

han ever. Bay City will have a bi-chloride of gold club. There are enough graduates to warrant a successful organiza-

Charles A. Ingerson was down from his camp in Presque Isle county the I will have displayed on my opening first of the week. He reports a flour. day un elegant line and a larger stock shing time.

Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, will meet in regular encampment on Saturday evening, March 26th.

Just received at Claggett and Pringle's, a new and complete stock of Mens' and Childrens' Hats. All the latest styles.

Monday morning, and were given one in good shape according to his own rehour to leave town, The State Teachers institute for Roscommon and Crawford counties.

Henry Martin and Wm. Jackson.

will be held at Grayling this year, commencing May 23. Mrs. R. Richardson and family, of Grayling, are in the village visiting Mrs. R's. parents Mr. and Mrs. W. J.

Snively .- Ros. News. The Grand Rapids & Indiana Raiload is surveying a branch line from Mancelona to East Jordan via the vilage of the Jordan River.

Of the batch of saloonkeepers recently convicted at Bay City, eight have been sent to jail for non-payment of the \$200 fine.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread every pound of Coffee, at the store of restaurant. He has just received large assortment.

> There is less ice in Lake Michigan at resent than is usual at this time of he year. There is very little, indeed, long the eastern shore.

Do not forget that Salling, Hanson & Co. are closing out their stock of perfect harmony. The excellent sat-Clothing below cost. Now is a good time to get a Spring suit.

An Evart man cut down a tree in which were seven coons. Four of the animals had been in captivity, as col-

"C. A. Snow & Co's, pamphlets, In formation and Advice about Patents Caveats, Trademarks, Copyrights etc., may be obtained free at this of-

May Flower Flour, is again in the in the forenoon, and the Methodist Highway Commissioner, Richard D. church in the evening. All are in Connine; Justice of the Peace, (Full vited to attend.

The Brown Theater Co. will present different plays at the Opera House, next Thursday and Wednesday eve White Goods, Embroideries and nings. Admission 25 and 35 cents. Black Sateens at low figures, at the Tickets for sale at Fournier's Drug-Store.

> The Odd Fellows of Grayling will celebrate the 73rd Anniversary of the order, on the 30th, at 10:30 A. M. at the M. E. church. Rev. Taylor wil deliver the address. All are cordially invited to attend.

The Citizens of Grayling and vicinity, will find Claggett and Pringles', headquarters for Gents', Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, for the season of The two double fashion plates show ninety-two. Goods guaranteed. Pri-

The Gaylord City Band will give another Concert and Ball at the Town Hall, Frederic, Friday evening March 25th. All are cordially invited, and a good time is expected.

March 10, w.3. Score another point for Grayling Graded School. West Jacobs, who in France termed The Landes, and Large size 50c and \$1.00. was a Junior here when his people the illustrations of the inhabitants moved to West Branch, has been se leuted as class orator for the Gradua-

A republican meeting will be held at the Opera House, Saturday Evening, was treed by wolves a few nights ago April 2nd., for the purpose of organizing a Republican Club. Further no-

A falling tree at Bullard's Crossing, near Alpena, fell on a man and he was poems are capital and the miscellane-At Rescommon a cook stove fell picked up for dead. The neighbors our articles are exceptionally good. over, pinning a woman to the floor, started for Alpena with the body and Terms, \$2.00 a year. A sample copy poured over her and she may die from the man became conscious and object- MAGAZINE, 306 Chestnut street, Phila-

to with marked attention.

S, S. Morris, of Pinconning, in sinking a tile well on his premises, struck a vein of coal two feet thick at a depth of seventy-eight feet. Below this the drill penetrated another vein to a depth of eight feet, and was then broken.

Senator McMillan has recommonded the appointment of C. F. Kelley as postmaster at Frederic, Crawford Co. Mr. Kelley is a colored man, a justice of the peace, and is also highly recommended by his neighbors - Det. Jour

Go to the Opera House next Tues day and Wednesday evenings, if you wish to enjoy yourselves. J. Knox Gavin has lots of new songs and the Brown Quartette gives fine selections at each performance. Tickets 25 and 35 cents at Fournier's Drug Store.

There was a fine audiance out at the M. E. church, Monday evening to Claggett and Pringle are filling their hear Rev. E. E. Caster's lecture on "Jerusalem to Galilee" or "Two Week's on Horseback", it being necessary to bring in chairs to accomo date all with seats, and all were highly entertained .- Cheboygan Tribune.

Mrs. S. P. Smith, the Fashionable Milliner, will be in Detroit next week, getting the latest styles in Millinery. than ever, and at prices that will surprise you. Mrs. Sandford, of Grand Rapids, will have charge of the Trimming Department.

Mr. Day of the defunct firm of Day and Hoover thinks we did him an injustice, and wants our items of last week corrected. He did not leave town as intimated, but did come in and pay for his paper the next day He was the proprietor and not Mr. were before Justice Woodburn, last Dodge as reported, and financially is ports, which many people are not.

It you would like the best family periodical now published sent to you for a whole year for a nominal sum, read our offer in another column wherein we offer this paper and the HOME MAGAZINE of Washington, D. C., for just a slight advance over the price of our paper alone.

The following Union Ticket is nom-

nated for Grove Township: For Supervisor, George Fauble; Township Clerk, Leon J. Stephan; Commissioner of Highway, Elmer B. Fauble; Township Treasurer, Arthur E. Wakely; School Inspector, Charles tions of electors in said township, who rauble; Justice of the Peace (Term) and apply for that purpose, and that Andrew C. Cruzen: Instice of the said Board of Registration will be in Andrew C. Cruzen: Justice of the Peace (Vacancy) Frank S. Johnson; and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's Member of Board of Review, George Myron Dyer, David Ryckman, George Fauble Jr.

> The Republican Caucus, at Town Hall, last Saturday evening was large ly attended and presented a scene o isfaction given by our township republican officers for the past year, was the subject of conversation when the meeting was called to order, and the call read by the chairman of the township committee, W. S. Chalker, who was elected to preside, with Perry Manwarren as secretary. J. M. Jones and Chas. A. Ingerson were appointed tellers, and the following excellent ticket was preced in nomination to be 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 1 o'cloc

elected April 4th. For Supervisor, John F. Hum; There will be Union Services next Township Clerk, Melym A. Bates; March 7, 1892. Tr. CLERK. term), Robert McElroy: Justice of the Peace, (Vacancy), Daniel F. Wal-dron; School Inspector, David B. kind, and all right every way. He is Conner; Member of Board of Review, Reuben P. Forbes; For Constables, Charles Shellenbarger, Asa J. Rose, John F. Wilcox, Peter Jenson.

The following Township Committee as elected for the ensuing year: James Collen, David B. Conner Charles W. Smith.

necessity to every woman. The April PETERSON gives specimens of all the newest and most becoming styles. every variety of American and Parisian costumes and honnets. Then there are excellent designs and descriptions of all sorts of garments for ers as novel as they are useful. "A perched of their lofty stilts are the quaintest things imaginable. "The by Harriet Latham, is very entertain ing and gives beside much interesting information. The short stories and

Cadillac has three brass bands, a The anion service at the churches, The officers members and untherents To the Farmers and Lumbermen, banjo club, mandolin club and a last Sunday were well attended. The of the Presby'an Church, ast evening meetings continue this week, and next extended a unanimous call to Rev. Mr. Sunday the same. The address of Geyer, to remain with them another Dr. Niles, in the evening, was listened year. Under his pastorate the Church has been prospered, and his acquaintance with the work and the people will make it easier for all in he future,

The entertainment at the Opera House, last evening was a pronounce ed success, in every way. The ladies of the Presbyterian society who had the natter in charge, give special thanks to Mrs. Ashmore for so generously do voting her time, and to each of the ladies of the sister society for their kindly aid. An appreciative audience were more than satisfied. +

While we complain of the cold weather the past week, let us look at the register for 1888, March 22d, the mercury registered at zero at 7 o'clock A. M. At 6 o'clock in the morning of the 23d, it was 34 degrees below zero, and at noon 42 degrees above, making a change of 76° in 6 hours, and the next morning at 5 o'clock it was 25 degrees below zero. This has not been so bad after all our grumbling,

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the elecors of the township of Grayling, in the county of Crawford, and State of Michigan, that the next annual town Monday in April, being the fourth day of said month, at the Town Hall, in following officers are to be chosen, to

One Supervisor, One Clerk,

One Highway Commissioner. One Justice of the peace to fill va-

ancy, two years, One Justice of the peace full term, One Member of Board of Review, One School Inspector, Four Constables.

Also to vote upon the question, of whether the highway taxes shall be assessed on a money basis, yes or no. The polls of said election will be opened at seven o'clock in the fore-noon or as soon therafter, as may be, and will be continued open built five o'clock in the afternoon unless the board shall, in their discretion ad-journ the polls at twelve o'clock, noon,

for one hour.

Dated at Grayling, this 22d day of It is the only one
March, A. D. 1892.

MELVIN A. BATES, fight for their rights.

Township Clerk.

Notice of Registration.

To the Electors of the Township of Grayling.

Notice is hereby given that a meet noting is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Registration of the Township of Grayling, will be held at the Town Hall, in said township, on Saturday the 2d day of April, 1892, for the purpose of registering the names of all such persons as shall be possessed of the necessary qualifica-Peace (Vacancy) Frank S. Johnson, depression on the day and at the place aforesaid, from 9 o'clock in the fore process, Constables, Seeley Wakely, and from 3, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 3, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 3, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Dated this, 10th day of March, A

JOHN F. HUM, Sup. MELVIN A. BATES, Clerk, JOHN STALEY Tp. Treas.

Notice of Registration

NOTICE is hereby given to the Elec N tors of Grove township, Crawford county, that the Board of Registration will be held at the Clerk's office. near Stephan's bridge, on Saturday. the 2d day of April, 1802, for the purpose of registering the names of all such persons as shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors in said township, and who may apply for that purpose, and that said Board of Registration will be in session on the day and at the place aforesaid from in the afternoon, and from 3 o'clock until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. LEON J. STEPHAN.

For Sale or Exchange. SMITH & BEATY offer for sale worth too much for work. Will trade for good work team.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Honds, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Charles W. Smith.

Eruptions, and postively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. the proverb, and a new spring dress is For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough. Cold, or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use criptions of all sorts of garments for this remedy as directed, giving it a fair ladies and children, besides pages of trial, and experience no benefit, you notes and suggestions for housekeep may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. Strange Country", by Sidney Ross, is the first account any American magazine has given of that unique district free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.—

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Ida Story of Gilbert Neal", by M. G. Me-Clelland, promises to be one of her best, and the number with a portrait and biographical eketch of the popu-lar anthoress. "Old Time Thimbles", by Harriet Latham, is very entertainand Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hard-ware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a nan who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease 'on life. Only 50c, a bottle at L. Fournier's

of Crawford County.

I wish to say that I now have my feed mill in first class order and on Thursday of each week will grind for anyone who want work done. I will grind Corn meal and Graham flour for the lawful toll and guarantee you good work and perfect satisfaction. Come and give me a trial,

Yours Respectfully, D. B. CONNER.

Notice.

E. M. Roffee, has some destrable Lots on Peninsular Avenue, Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street. Being agent for the same will give price &c WM. WOODBURN.

LIVE AND LET LIVE

IF you want a Harness Shop in your town, please patronize it by bring-ing in your work. It will be prompt-ly done, Prices Reasonable. A. H. TOWSLEY, PROP'R.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on — JOSEPH CHARRON.

May3, t. f.

Gunsmith Shop.

T WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty.

Terms reasonable. Give me a call.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 18th, '87.

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O. W.RUGGLES GEN. PASS. AGENT. Local Ticket Agt, Grayling,

MORE THAN 200,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

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Holds all its old friends, and is continually making hosts of new ones. Wherever it goes, it goes to stay—becomes a part of the home life and thought and conscience in every family. "NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUGCESS", but in these days of sharp competition; there is no permanent success without merit. The Howk MAGAZIKI, has won its present enviable place in American literature, and in the homes and hearts of the people, by deserving it. We have made arrangements by which we can furnish this valuable periodical and the Avascus on eyer for \$1.50, in advance. Do not miss this opportunity to secure your home pare, and a valuable family periodical in addition for a little more than the price of the one.

C.A.SNOW&CO.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, GRAYLING, MICH., March 7th, 1892. MICH., MARCH 7th, 1892.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Numbel settler hav filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Grayling, Mich., on April 12th., 1892, viz. Myron Dyer, Home stead Application, No. 1932, for the S. W. 34 of Sec. 28, T. 37, N. R. W. If the names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivarion of said land, viz. George Fauble, Elmer Familia, and John Neiderer, of Appenzelt, Michigan, and John Neiderer, of Appenzelt, Michigan.

OSCAR PALMER REGISTER

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of anything in the line of DRUGS, MEDICINES, - SCHOOL SUPPLIES, ® E

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

GRAYLING,

MICHIGAN

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Pictures nearly every week—not for art's story by Mrs. Amelia E. Bart, pregins in late October, and runs four months.

Desident R. B. Hayes says: "The

Railways and Pleasure Resorts of America. Ex-President R. B. Hayes says: "The
Any time-table or descriptive circular Christian Union is a paper of propress.
sent free to any Christian Union reader, Its ideas, spirit, and aims are excellent. on application. It is hopeful, generous, effective."

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We will send it from now until January 1st, 1893 for \$1.

Treston National Bank Detroit, Mich.

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SAVING HUMAN LIFE.

A NOBLE BRANCH OF THE PUB-LIC SERVICE

The Romance of Culling, Whose Reality Is One of Intense Interest—A History of the Life-Sawing Service of All Nations— How Life-Boats Are Constructed.

Manning the Life-Boat.

Manaing the Life-Boat.

The romance of the lifeboat has furnished many a writer with an interesting theme. The wild storm, the play of irrestatible forces, the ship tossed like a toy on the surface of the waves; the heartrending scenes attending the wreek, the gallant struggle of the heroic lifeboatmen with the apparently resistless power of the occan, and the gallant resoue, have furnished a thousand scenes to the artist, a thousand tales to the poet and dramatist. Like the fireman, the lifeboatman is an interesting charthe lifeboatman is an interesting char-

while light houses are as old as ship while light houses are as old as shipping, lifeboats are a modern invention.

In 1789, during a heavy storm, a ship went ashore at Tynemouth. The wreck was close to land, and by the lights on the shore the people of the town could see the wretched men swept one by one from the rigging and drawn down into the vottex of the waters. the voitex of the waters. Among the lookers-on were the members of a club, noters on were the memoers of a cittle, who, from the windows of their assembly nom, beheld the fate of the crew. The sight inspired an liquity whether something might not be done to avert such catastropies, and the inquiry was appropriate. answered by a proposal to start a sub-

beary see and, therefore, might be used in saving the lives of wrecked sailors. This was the origin of the lifeboat system, which has in England reached its highest perfection. The vast commerce of Great Britain, by which every year thosands of ships are drawn to her coasts in all kinds of weather, the dangerous character of many of the harbors and entrances to bays and rivers, have given

A MODEL LIFE STATION.

the English an interest in lifeboats and

the English an interest in lifeboats and life-saving apparatus such as is felt to the same degree by no other nation.

One Henry Greathead deserves the honor of being the inventor of the first lifeboat. A number of models were entered in the competition proposed by the Tynemouth Club, but Greathead's least way decomed upon near nearly to compile

hoat was deemed most nearly to comply

with the conditions required, and was therefore accepted. The first lifeboat was very broad in proportion to its length, its sides, both within and without, wore lined with cork, and so small was its specific gravity that even when filled with water it still continued to presorve its efficiency. In the first two spasons after the adoption of the new test. 200 lives were said at True.

seasons after the adoption of the new craft, 300 lives were sayed at Tyne-mouth alone by its employment, daring volunteers going out to the wreeks in any weather and bringing off the crew-from the most exposed situations. Hon-ors were showered upon the inventor. He received medals and certificates from half the benevolent societies of Europe. The matter was taken up by

Europe. The matter was taken up by Lloyd's Association, money was voted and subscriptions were raised to place

lifeboats at the most dangerous points

lifeboats at the most dangerous points along the coast. Many boats were built and put in operation, most of them after the pattern of Greathend's model, which remained the favorite until the middle of the century. Several failures, however, of the boat to right itself in a

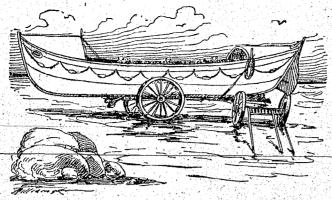
heavy sea, thus sometimes causing the loss of all on board as well as of those

they intended to save, eaused proposals

THE ONLY ONE SAVE

[From a Picture in the Royal Academy.]

very light wood entering to a great standing to the bottom there is a false keel of cork and wood, sufficiently strong to enable the boat to return in safety even if the keel should be broken on a rock or a situation where even the lifeboat can.



STARTING OUT TO THE WRECK.

At both ends and on the sides are air-chumbers of such size that the halves of lifebouts broken completely in two have been known to support the crew until assistance arrived. The boat in two nave been known to support the crew until assistance arrived. The boat is of broad beam, being 8 feet wide by only 30 in length, its peculiarity of construction rendering a capsize very rare; it is two or three feet higher at the addition is the widelt and feet and the condition. ends than in the middle, and to enable it to right itself long bars of iron beit to right itself long bars of iron beneath the keet serve as ballast. In a
heavy see the boat may capslze, though
such an event is extremely improbable,
but it instantly lights itself. It is,
mpossible to sink a model lifeboat, for,
even if full of water, so greatis its buoyany that it will bear up the weight of all
the people that can be crowded into it.
One of the eleverest contrivances about
the modern lifeboat is the apparatus by scription fund as a premium to the in-ventor of a boat which could live in a which, if its sides are so much as six

occurrence.

The lifeboats of various countries are

sometimes maintilitied by the Government, but more frequently by private associations, and the most influential, best known and most efficient of these is the Royal National Lifeboat Institution of Great Britain. This association was first incorporated in 1824, although for several years before it had an in-

or several years before it had an in

formal existence. From humble begin

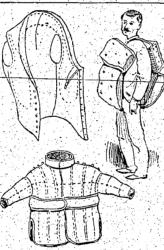
formal existence. From humble beginnings if has risen to a condition of the highest efficiency. Supported entirely by voluntary contributions, it has demonstrated its own usefulness to such an extent that it can, by a simple request, get all the money it needs. It gets plenty, too, for in a recent year it expended over £30,000 in establishing stations, in purchasing boots in rewards

shores of Great Britain, and has regu-

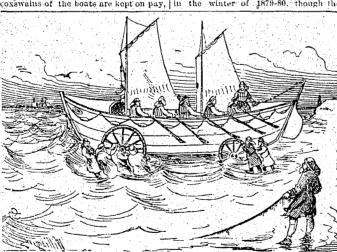
not go—as, for instance, under a cliff—the use of the mortar or rocket cnables the shipwrecked crew to communicate with the land, and by drawing aboard a with the land, and by drawing aboard a heavier line, to transfer themselves one at a time to the shore. For the purpose of bringing the crew to land several appliances have been used which have proved very valuable. A small cage is sometimes employed of a size sufficient to contain one content of the cont

soom of a minute gun, which indicates the peril of the crew. Hurrying to the station he fires a cannon or rings a bell to summon the crew. There is a general rush. From every direction come the seamen, buckling on their cork jackets as they run; with a yeo heave, hol the boat is drawn from the house, oarsmen place themselves in position, a hundred willing hands back the truck into the waves, the boat floats, the coxswain gives the order, and through the darkness they make their way to the sinking vessel. Seenes like this are far more frequent than most people suppose. Lloyd's reports show that wrecks are, even in the most favorable saasons, frightfully common on the British Isles. As long ago as the year 1800 it was estimated that there was for every day in the year one wreck somewhere on the the year one wreck somewhere on the British coast. But with the increase of British coast. But with the increase of shipping the number has become far more numerous. In 1853 there were 832, in 1854 there were 887, and in no year since then has the number fallen below 1,000, nor in any year since that date has the loss of life by shipwreck on the British coast been less than 500. The terrible storms of 1850 1861 1875. The terrible storms of 1959, 1861, 1874, 1875 and 1876 were extremely productive of wrecks, and in the last-named year. 4,164 vessels were wrecked on the British Islands. The greatest loss of life





tions, in purchasing boats, in rewards and wages to seamen. It keeps a fleet of over three hundred lifeboats on the lowever, does not always accompany larly enlisted crows composed usually the greatest number of wreeks. In of seamen resident in the immediate 1878, for instance, the year just menneighborhood of the station. Only the tioned, the loss of life was but 776, while coxswains of the boats are kept on pay, in the winter of 1879-80, though the



THE MODERN LIFE BOAT

and their salaries are small, amounting wreeks numbered but 2,971, the loss of and their salaries are small, amounting wreeks numbered but 2,971, the loss of to only £8. a year, about \$40, but their dutes are light, and both they and the crew receive extra pay when their ser-vices are required during a storm. The seamen are paid only for actual service, and the recompense even then is far from large considering the extra hazar-dons nuture of the employment. But lous nature of the employment. But s an old English Sailor remarked, the cleasure of saving life is more than the pay, and the institution rarely has my

the lifeboar is not the only requisite on a langerous coast. At every life station dangerous coast. At every his station a considerable amount of apparatus is provided for the purpose of rendering assistance in special cases. A supply of cork jackets is always in readiness, not only for the crew, but also to take along, the possessions as a loss he projected in



work to combine all the good features of that persons may also be profected in the persons that persons may also be profected in the persons that persons may also be profected in the persons may be also be profected and the profected and the persons of accident to the boat. A light lives, and in 1867 the number of persons may be also be proceed by the company's boats was 5, reparted in 1852, is predicted in the persons that persons the persons may be also be profected in the persons may be proceed by the company's boats was 5, the professor that should the ship.

It is of light construction, cork, and wrecked vessel be unapproachable by have saved ever 50,000 men, women and light.

Even however, with all these rescues, enough

Meny heroic exploits are oredited to Meny heroic exploits are oredited to the crews of lifebonts, but the history of shipwrock contains no tale of more during deed than that of Grace Durling. daring deed than that of Grace Darling, ther father was a lighthouse keeper at Bamborough, and on Sept. 7, 1838, the Forfarshire, a coasting steamer, was wreeked among the Farne Islands, directly opposite he castle. Grace, then 22 years old, prauded her father to venture out in her light lifeboat. Accompanied only by the daring girl, he wont, and with her assistance brought away fifteen survivors ellinging to the away lifteen survivors clinging to the wreck. The set made her famous throughout the world, but she did not throughout the world, but she did not live long to enjoy her reputation for heroism, for four years later she died, Oct. 20, 1842. She is buried at Bamborough, and to her grave, as to a shrine, nillgriunges are still made by hero worshipers. The great castle of Bamborough, which looked down upon her expended, which looked down upon her expenses fortness is now a ough, which looked down upon her exploit, once a famous fortress, is now a charitable institution, but more people remember it from its association with the name of Grace Durling than from all the royal and knightly recollections which cling about its chambers and courts. Large denations have been made to the charitable institutions established within the circuit of its walls, it has an income of #9.000 and in the it has an income of £9,000, and in the chambers where once kings were entertained, medical advice is given and medicines are dispensed to the poor; orphans and sallors are educated, its funds support the lifeboats of the stands with the body and during avery starm particle helps and during avery starm particle helps and during avery starm particle helps and during avery starm.

snape of at the knees.

a saior has been drawn from a sinking out vessel to the land.

by Stirring scenes are witnessed at a liteboat station when a wreck occurs. It is easily anticipated, for during a storm a careful watch is kept. At some lull in the tempest the lookout on the shore, straining his eyes in the darkness, sees a distressed ship in the offing and perhaps notices a rocket or hears the dull boom of a minute gun, which indicates the peril of the crew. Hurrying to the tation he fires a cannon or rive a summon the crew.

2 the samp of the world.

The United States devotes more attention to lights and light houses than the fire were 1,152 light-house keepers in half as many houses, and drawing salaries of \$600 to 16,000 cach. The discipline of the only portion of United States territory where prohibition is strictly enforced. The light-house keeper must not become intoxicated, he must not let his intoxicated, he must not let his offense.

The United States devotes more attention to lights and light houses than to life world.

The United States devotes more attention to lights and light houses than your bouses, and drawing salaries of \$600 to 16 light-house brigade is strict in the extended the control of United States territory where prohibition is strictly enforced. The light-house keepers in half as many houses, and drawing salaries of \$600 to 16 light-house brigade is strict in the extended the provided that the light house is probably the only portion of United States territory where prohibition is strictly enforced. The light-house keepers in half as many houses, and drawing salaries of \$600 to 16 light-house keepers in half as many houses, and drawing salaries of \$600 to 16 light-house keepers in half as many houses, and drawing salaries of \$600 to 16 light-house keepers in half as many houses, and drawing salaries of \$600 to 16 light-house keepers in half as many houses, and drawing salaries of \$600 to 16 light-house keepers in half as many houses, and drawing salaries of \$600 to 16 light-house their rations and fuel are furnished. In the sea light houses—that is to say, those established on shoals at some distance from the land—they are sometimes cut off from all communication for weeks at a time. But they are soldom in danger, and rarely have any of that thrilling excitement incident to the life of the salfor who volunteers in the even of a lifeboat. The character of our coast is in most parts quite different from that of Great Britain. Commerce to this country follows beaten tracks, and although lifeboats are sometimes necessary, and American sailors are quite as daring in their efforts to save life as are the seamen of any other nation, they are fortunately not so fretheir rations and fuel are furnished. In tion, they are fortunately not so fre quently called into this dangerous though

> HE WAS "MIGHTY LONELY." How a Young Vermonter Found Things in New York.

A young man fresh from the country came to New York about a month ago to seek his fortune. He had just \$100 in cash left when he found a boarding place and had his modest trunk carried up to his hall bedroom. Being frugal, he deposited 895, of this in a sayings bank down town. This bank does a large business among poor people, and its clerks are not any too polite, probably because they are badgered all day long by ignorant depositors who are afraid the cashier is going to run away if they don't come around every day or two to make sure that their

money is there yet.

The young man soon discovered that New York is an expensive city to live in. Five dollars would have lasted a long time for ordinary expenses in his native village, but in New York it melted away in his pocket like a snowball. It reminded him of the Scotchman who had visited the capital of England to see the sights, and who on his return, in endeavoring to describe to his friends the great cost of living there, said: "I had na been in Lunnon five hours when bang went saxpence!"

The young Vermonter, not having secured a situation, scon found, it necessary to draw from his little fund in the bank. He got into position in the long line of depositors, and when his turn came asked for \$12 in small bills. It was handed out to him, and as there were so many people waiting behind him, he did not ston to count the money till he got away from the teller's window. He quickly saw that the man had made a mistake. Going up to the window again, he spoke over the heads of the others

error in counting out the bills.

The teller was angry. Flushing and glaring, he shouted: "Can't you read? See that sign Coston must count their money before leaving the window, otherwise mistakes will not be rectified."

A little indignant at the teller's manner, the roung man began again:
"But the mistake—"

"I make no mistakes," blurted out the angry teller, interrupting the other. "Get out of the way; you're delaying business."

"But you gave me \$1 too much!"

yelled the Vermonter, now thoroughly "Oh, ah!" gulped the teller. "In

that case, of course-Thank you!" and he grabbed the returned bill. All eyes were fastened on the young man at once. As he was going out a garrulous old woman who spread an aroma of gin all about her, said to

"Young man ain't you mighty lonely in New York."—New York Tribune.

"Yes'm, It's Me." "Seems to me I smell rags burnng," observed one of the ladies in the waiting room of the railway passenger station.

"Yes'm," cheerfully spoke up Rusty Rufus, who had come in ahead of the frain and taken up a position on the other side of the hot-me."—Chicago Tribune. hot stove.

The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." His Honor said, admonishingly, to the prisoner:
"After this you ought to keep away

"Yes, your Honor; you'll not see me again, in a hurry."-Texas Sift

ELOCUTION IN THE PARK.

Zenlous Theological Student Falls Into the Hands of the Police. The life of a park policeman is so destitute of incident that it was natural that one of them should in surprise, one morning recently in Central Park, when he heard a series of uncarthly sounds come from a se-cluded thicket in a little-frequented section of the great pleasure grounds. The sounds were of a kind which, if heard in a house at night, would have at once stamped it as haunted. voice, or voices, were now raised in anger, now dropped in love. At one time the accents told of an overmastering hatred, at another they seemed to speak of victory and joy; sarcasm was now the keynote, then bitter in-

ight, and stole forward until he saw whence the voice came. In a little opening in the forest stood a tall young man, in a long, black frock coat. His black hair was and tossed in disorder. man had taken off his hat and overcoat and had thrown them on the ground. He was all alone, but was leclaiming away, gesturing with his deciaiming analy, and long arms as if addressing a large multitude. The policeman could at first make neither head nor tail out f the spectacle, but when he heard what the lanky young man was saying, he became convinced that he was an escaped lunatic. This was what the erator repeated over and over

again:
"O, thou, that rollest above, round as the shield of my fathers! Whence are thy beams, O Sun, thine everlasting light?

The man ran through the whole gament of human passions and moods with the sentence, varying his exression each time to correspond with hate, longing, hope, love, cuvy, pathos, or the other feeling which he wished to represent.

The size of the speaker, the ve-

hemence which he put into his words, and above all, the energy with which he swung his long arms in emphasiz-ing his question, gave the policeman such a wholesome idea of his physical prowess that he quietly withdrew for assistance. With two brother po-licemen he came back to capture the supposed lunatic. The young man had put on his hat and overcoat and was leaving the secluded spot, when the policemen came up to him and made him a prisoner.

To their great surprise he sub-mitted calmly, and asked what he had done. When they told him their suspicions, he did not know whether to be angry, mortified or amused. He soon explained to them that he was a student at the Union Theological Seminary, and had been advised by his instructor in elecution to go over the lines of Ossian, out of doors, putting in them the various emphasis and intonations. He knew of better place to practice in than Cen-

tral Park, so he had gone there.
The ridiculousness of the v 200 years shall have passed away. thing finally struck all four of them. and they burst out laughing. The prisoner was released, but hereafter when he goes to Central Park to practice elocation, he will take an andi-ence of one with him.—New York Tribune.

JOHN THOMAS NORTH. The Well-Known Owner of Peru's Richest

Nitrate Beds

Col. John Thomas North, the many times millionaire, commonly known is "Lac Nitrate King," has lately had attention called to him again as being the man owning those English in-terests in Chili of

Fifty



one of the poorest of the poor boys in Leeds. England. His father, a mechanic apprenticed him at the age of 15, to a firm of engi-In 1866, being then married. Peru, where the nitrate beds had already begun to attract attention. His

of gathering and shipping nitrates from Peru.
Since his obtaining complete and

A Point in Euchro. "I met two nice gentlemen on the car yesterday," said Miss Esmeralda

"They didn't say anything. There was one on my right and one on my left. When I got up to get off the car they bowed."

"They bowed, did they? Well, they are rascals." "How do you know? You didn't see them."

"I know that right and left bowers are knaves."—Arkansaw Traveler.

MR. R. L. GARNER, the distingu ished scientist who has learned monkey talk and can do monkey business, so to speak, with anything from a chimpanzee to a capuchin, says that the monkeys employ very few words and husband them in such a manner as to make the most of them. This would seem to indicate that Mr. Darwin is right; that man is indeed descended from the monkey and that the descent is an all-fired

No MATTER what you are, try to be hove the average. If you are a cook, earn to cook better than the average wood than any other man. So many men and women are content with help yourself and the world a

LIFE IN THE DESERT.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS. Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day. From the German. -You are a regular spendthrift.

Here I find you drinking champagne out of a beer glass. B .- You call me a spendthrift and yet you want me to spend money buy-ing wine glasses when I can worry along with an ordinary beer glass.-

Texas Siftings. Time and Money.

"Time, is money, my dear," he said, rustling around in a great hurry. "Come off," she replied tartly, "I'vo got plenty of time to buy a bonnet but I don't get the bonnet, just the same."—Exchange.

Doing Her Share.

A poor woman applied to the lady in charge of a charitable association: "Have you a husband?" inquired the lady.
"Yes'm," answered the woman,

"but he's poorly and can't make a

"How many children have you?"

"Thirteen, mum."
"Thirteen!" replied the lady, with

urprise. Yes'm, thirteen." "You must have had some twins." "No'm," the woman replied, inno-cently, "there ain't no twins. I though I was doing my share with one at a time."—Texas Siftings.

A Judiclous Cholce.

Mae-Well, I had four proposals last night.
Maud—Indeed! Who were they? Mae-Well, there were Jack and Tom and Ned and that frightful Mr.

Pigsfoot.

Maud-Which did you accept? Mae-Mr. Pigsfoot. Maud-What in the world did you

take him fer? Mac-Well, you see, he is in the glue business and I thought he would be the most likely to stick.—Boston

Courier. A Haunted House,

Featherstone-Do you believe in ghosts? Travers—Well, for years I have

and Furnisher.

been living in a haunted house. Featherstone—You don't tell me? Who is it haunted by? Travers-By my tailor, -Clothler

He Was Conscientious Editor-You say you wish this

poetn to appear in my paper anony-mously? Would - Be Contributor - Yes; I

don't want any name to it.
"Then I can't publish it." "Why not?"

"Because I am conscientious about this matter. I don't want an unjust suspicion to fall upon some innocent person."—Texas Sittings.

Sanitary Itom.

Marima (to daughter)-Now, Eugenie, this is a new life to both of were alive we wouldn't be reduced to the necessity of keeping a boarding-

house. Eugenia-Well, mamma, thereloesn't seemy to be any other course left to us.

Mamma-I know it, Eugenia. You must be very circumspect, and, while polite to all, you must, in your late lamented nautical father's words, "repel boarders."

Eugenia-Don't you think, mainmu, we ought to leave that to the hash? - Exchange.

It Was Lunny.

"Well, this is funny."

"What is?" "This word in this item. Just look here."

The compositors laid down their sticks and crowded around the funny man to look at the word. The word was "funny."
But the compositors didn't think it

was funny, so they returned to their cases. - Cape Cod Item.

Americans, we are often told, have natural turn for speech-making.

A birthday gift by the father and the three daughters of the family to the mother was thus naively an-

nounced to that lady by the youngest, a girl 10: Dear mamma, this is presented to

you by your three children and your one husband."-New York Tribune.

Not the Right Sort. Visitor-How do you like your new

minister? Mrs. Muggs—He won't last very ong. His wife is too worldly minded.
"Really?"
"Yes. It's perfectly scandalous.

"Yes. It's perfectly scandalous.
All her dresses fit her."—New York Weekly. Changed the Subject

He (gently)-Are you not afraid some one may marry you for your She (sweetly)-Oh, dear, no. Such

an idea never entered my head.

He (tenderly)—Ah, in your sweet innocence you do not know how coldly, cruelly mercenary some men are.
She (quietly)—Perhaps not.

He (with suppressed emotion)-

I would not for the world have such a terrible fate happen to you. The man who wins you should love you for yourself alone.

She—He'll have to. It's my cousin Jennie who has the money, not I. You've got us mixed. I haven't a

He — Er — very pleasant weather we're having. — New York Weekly.

MRS. POTTER PALMER wants a newspaper published at the fair man aged; edited, written, set up, and printed by women. If Mrs. Palmer were familiar with the personnel of a printing office she would recognize that this would necessitate a girl "devil"—surely a thing not to be thought of in connection with woman's sphere.

A CLERGYMAN named Orchard has been robbing his benefactor in Canida. This is turning the tables with a vengeance.



GRACE DARLING'S MONUMENT.

pay, and the institution rarely has any trouble in manning its boats.

The lifeboat is kept in a house near the water, and is always placed upon a truck or wagon of four wheels, by which it is casily run down into the water. This is necessary, for the boat itself without the crew or oars weighs a little over two tons. At many important stations horses are kept, in order when the emergency arises to draw the boat to a distance and bring it as close as possible to the wreak before launching. But the lifeboat is not the only requisite on a



READY FOR DUSINESS



from bad company.

which we have lately heard so much.

he emigrated to South America and found employment as railway engi-neer in Chili. Thence he went to judicious purchases before the "boom" made him the largest owner of nitrate land in that territory, and his splendid business methods soon gave him the virtual monopoly of the business

certain control of these rich South American properties, Col. North has ived in England, where his moneyand his sporting-bred friendship with the Prince of Wales have given him certain kind of social vogue.

Longcoffin, to Dudley Canesucker.
"What did they say?"

If you are a wood sawyer, saw more doing as well as the average that you great deal if you make it your am-bition to do a little better.

long and steep one.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK. A Typical Curavan Town in the Grou-The great Sahara Desert of Africa embracing an area of 3,293,000 square miles, plays an important part in the intercourse of mankind. Since the far distant day when its mighty riv ers dried up and the once productive region became a desert, the Sahara has become only a thoroughfare be tween commercial points on the Mediterranean and the reed thatched huts amid the dense forests of Negroland. On its broad surface are scattered numerous towns and stations, resting places for the weary carayans that

most important of these towns is Arawan, situated in longitude 4 devective or gentle pleading. The po-liceman warily approached the fast-nesses whence the noises came, fully grees west and a little south of 20 convinced that he had a dangerous duty to perform. He felt of his revolver to make sure that it was all

tread its shifting sands. One of the

degrees north latitude. It owes it

importance to its splendid water sup ply, an essential requisite for a settle ment in a region where the atmosphere is constantly dry, the beat in summer almost unbearable, and where, whether in summer or winter, the saids, that move over the land like waves on the sea, penetrate the houses, fill the air and, make life a torture. Notwithstanding the inexhaustible water supply which is derived from wells sunk deep in the earth's bowels, not a blade of grass nor an evidence of vegetable growth is seen around Araare scattered irregularly over the sandy plain; there are no streets, as the sands are constantly shifting; now forming hills, now depressions and unless when carayans visit the place there is little indication that these queer-looking houses are not the relies of a race that has melted from the earth. Inside the rectangular wall, built of clay, are the dwelling rooms. These have only the light and air that reach them from over the wall; even the door that enters to them is kept constantly closed guard against the blowing sands and the swarms of flies that hover around every settlement in the desert supplies of Arawan are brought from Timbuctoo, 120 miles distant. inhabitants raise only a few hens and some Soudanese sheep that grow hair instead of wool. In this wratched manner has life been sustained in

CRUELTY AND SECRECY. Iraits Observed Among Sicilians in Their Sative Land.

Arawan since its establishment, over

200 years ago and in the same way

sustained when another

may life be

The last British Consular report from Sicily remarks that there are dark shades in the Sicilian character which contrast with the simplicity by which one might imagine the people to be wholly possessed. They ca deceitful, reticent, malicious They can vindictive; petty thefts and robberies are not uncommon; it is said also that in gratitude they are sometimes wholly deficient. It is significant that to be "scaltro" (cunningly clever) is with them a meritorious quality

and that advantageous lying is regarded with favor even in children. Owing to the spirit of "mafia" and "omerta," which pervades all Sicily, they combine to hide each other's misdeeds, and in the case of robbery, and even assassination, it is gener

ally impossible to get evidence against the wrong-doers, even from the victims themselves. There is a secret understanding among all that no one shall assist the legal authorities in their efforts to bring criminals to justice, and the Sicilian, as a rule on himself and on his frien for obtaining retribution for private wrones, and every one who transgresses this unwritten law has to fear the vendetta of his neighbors. One of the most disagreeable trait

in their character is excessive cruelty to animals of which travellers in Sicily frequently have seen revolting instances. When remonstrated with on account of this they simply shrug their shoulders and say: "Wha matters? They are not baptized." They cannot comprehend that any creature has any claim to considera tion outside pale of the church Frightful raws in horses and donkey go unnoticed, and are fed on by flies deep holes are plugged with tow, and

heavy loads as though nothing was the matter with them.

As for relieving a horse or donkey of a heavy burden going up hill, such a thing never enters their heads. To see a country cart crammed with peo ple behind a horse which can scarcely stagger under its heavy load, and to observe that no one ever endeavors to relieve the poor animal in the most difficult passages, is a common oc-currence. Live poultry is carried to the market slung from pack saddles, or by pedestrians from the hand, by the legs. The birds keep their heads up as long as strength endures, till at last they can do so no longer, and die a painful death by a rush of blood to the head. Children are, it is said, taught cruelty to animals from infancy, for one of the commonest sights in town and country is to se children playing with newly caught robin redbreasts and goldfluches, which they hold tied by the leg with a string, and pull back when the poor

lame animals are made to work with

bird attempts to fly.

Another defect in the character and habits of the Sicilian peasant is lack of cleanliness. But in spite of all these the general demeanor and habits of the Sicilian are so pleasing that one feels inclined to regard his deficiencies with much leniency .-London Times.

A MAN may be too drunk to climb a ladder and yet easily get up stares when he ogles a pretty girl.

for years—the offer that's made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarh Remedy. It's addressed to you, if you have Catarh. It's a reward of \$500, if they can't cure you, no matter how bad your case, or of how long standing—an offer that's made in good faith by responsible men.

Think what it means! Absolute confidence in their Remedy, or they couldn't afford to take the risk. A long record of perfect and permathey couldn't have faith in it. It means no more catarrh—or \$500. If you fail to be cured, you won't

But perhaps you won't believe it. Then there's another reason for trying it. Show that you can't be cured, and you'll get \$500. It's a plain business offer. The makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay you that amount if they can't you. They know that they you think that they can't. If they're wrong, you get the cash. you're wrong, you're rid of catarrh.



LANE'S MEDICINE

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ters are re-ceived by us from ailing women in all women in all parts of the world, seeking advice. All are answered in a

answered in a prompt and prompt and careful manner, giving each the benefit of the great library of reference compiled during a woman's life's work among suffering women. These are the largest records correning. Female. Complaints in the work. Thousands of women-liave been benefited by Miss. Pinkham's advice after all other treatment had failed. Don't throw away this chance. Write us alout your case. It will cost you nothing, and may cave your will cost you nothing, and may gave your life. Your letter will be received and answered by one of your sex. Correspondence strictly private. We never publish even a letter of testimonial without the person's unqualified consent.

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accing a Nerve Tonic, and can recommend same as the best medicine for similar troubles.

F. BORNHORST.

[RADOI, III., Sept., 1882.

The Rev. P. Sebastian writes: Roemig's Nerve Tonic has produced a wonderful effect here in a case of a girl 0 years of age, who had evileptic fits daily since her first year, semetimes 2 times in one day. Nothing seemed to help her, but after the first spoonful of the Tonic the stracks disappeared forever.

JOLIET, Ill., March 10, 1891. JOLIET, Ill., March 10, 1891. Pastor Koenig's Nervo Tonic has been used for the past 12 years with satisfactory results by our Sisters troubled with nervoyseass. BISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS.

DISCASSES SENT froe to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge. medy has been prepared by the Reverend benik, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and spared under his direction by the

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, VII. Sold by Druggists at 81 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Pottles for \$9.

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Bowels. Liver. Kidneys, Inside Skin. Outside Skin,

Driving overything before it that ought to be out. You know whether you

need it or not. Eold by every druggist, and manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY.

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REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DE-

How to Make a Good Arch for Maple Su gar—A Convenient Door Combination— The Cattle Industry—Make a Good Gardon, Etc.



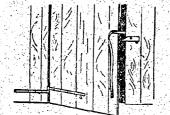
is to locate it near a stream, that water may be always handy for washing and rinsing pans, bubs, e.c. Next a foundation on or laid in a brench must be deep enough so the ashes can fall

draft. Entrance

the chimney rom the pit should not be at the pit bottom and all the way to its top, but from the top of the pit only, so the draft will carry the flame always along the bottom of the pan or evaprator. If cold air can pass between the flame and pan bottom more or less heat will be lost and wood wasted. Make the top of the arch exactly level and even, so the pan will fit closely and sap be of even depth all over its surface. A course or two of brick will be found handy here, but flat stones will do. Arch and chimney should be closely mortared to insure good draft and economize heat. Of course bought grate and other things are handy, including the cast-iron arch, but superior maple sugar can be made without these things.

A Door Combination,

One of the most convenient things on my farm is a stable door and its attachments. Frequently 1 want to leave it open six inches nights to create a draft for the comfort of the horses. To leave it open wide would endanger them because of roving stock. A stran securely fastened inside has a slot cut in it. This is slipped in-stantly over the head of a screw on the outside of the door and nothing can open it until the strap is lifted and pulled. If on driving up I destre to the a horse a moment or to that there are times when it is diff-fasten one while rubbing him down, cult to get ready money. But fresh his bridle nor gnaw, as at a fence or gressive farmers who have discovered post, as he is at right angles to a flat and will acknowledge that poultry is surface. The button is a home-made of great value on the farm, and every



treasure and time saver. It is made of well-seasoned white oak, is the shape shown and seven inches long. another screw head. It turns loosely on its pivot. The upper part of the left end is beveled. When one de-sires to open of close the door the button is merely tilted, the door passes its beyeled corner and it falls at once into a horizontal position again.-L. J. Simpson, in Farm and

Agricut ural Notes.

SCALD your hog just as soon as it is one bleeding. Keep the stables clean and let the

iorses and cows have a good bed. IMPROVE the roads, lessen the fences, save the manure.

How MANY acres do the fences on our farm waste? How is the road along your farm?

Can it be improved? How? laying as maybe. They are liable to Provides are best kept in a good become broken in the nests and eaten place—just above freezing is a good by the hens; thus laying the foundation of a powerful back!

How did you find the school the last time you visited it? Any im provement since you were there be-

What did your fence corners pro-

The Cattle Industry.

There are very few farms in our present in greater whole country where the cattle industry may not profitably be made to supplement the cultivation of crops. If the products of the soil are converted into beef, milk, wool, pork, etc., by intelligently feeding them out to good stock, the farmer may calculate in getting the ultimate value that is contained in them. When sold from the farm the products pass through the hands of various dealers and manufacturers, each of whom procures some profit. By feeding the farmer turns manufacturer himself, and, besides this, he saves one important element of value (the fertilizing properties) of which no one else would take any account. To farm without stock entails one of two things—the buying of commercial manures or the constant deterioration of the soil. It should not be difficult

periment stations have very clearly fruit, especially the small fruits, and shown that the heavier a hog weighs to garden vegetables. So soon as the, the more it costs for every pound of farmer grows enough of all kinds of The Massachusetts experiment station, in a series of experiments extending over five years, found that New England farmers cannot make money by raising pork at 6c dead weight with pigs weighing over 175 or 180 pounds when cressed. The ex-perience of hundreds of practical farmers has been the same. Yet thousands of farmers persist in rais-ing 300 and 400-pound hogs. They know that every pound of gain over 200 pounds costs all or more than it brings in, yet they persist in feeding their heavy hogs. At a recent institute a farmer asked the expert who gave an address on feeding swine, if there was any money feeding 80-cent natural bed rock, eorn to a hog weighing over 200 pounds. The said that he could raise his hogs to 200 pounds all right, but

The pit in getting them from there to 400 be deep pounds he lost money. Of course he did and he knew it, yet the habit of feeding to this weight was so fixed that he would not change. The farmer will feed his 400-pound hogs until he dies, but his sons have either left the farm disgusted with it, or else go in for making money by new methods when they get in charge.

Farm and Home. Chopped Hay for Cows.

Some extended trials have been made of chopped and unchopped hay for milch cows, and the results give no evidence that there is any grain from cutting the fodder. It is neces sary to have a wide range of tests made before the general fact that it never pays to chop feed is fully es-tablished. It is a fact well worth

THE POULTRY-YARD,

Poultry on the Farm.

Most farmers consider poultry on the farm more of a nuisance than a benefit and only tolerate fowls on the farm because the old women like to have them around, writes Aunt Betsy, in "Farmer and Breeder." Such men either forget or ignore the fact that the good house-wife and her chickens supply most of the neces sarles such as coffee, tea, sugar, etc.

yes, and 1 know more than one place where they supply the tobacco also. Were it not for this despised source of supply the husband would have to provide the hard cash for the 'store goods' or go without them and any one that lives on a farm knows year we find a few more going into the business and trying to "grade

- "Chickens don't pay." Try building a hen house, one that is comfortable and warm, give the hens the same care as other stock gets, supply them with green food, such as turnips, onions, and potatnes, sometimes cooked, and at others simply chopped or mashed; plenty of charcoal, lime. gravel, or broken shells, all of which the farmer can get with a little trouble generally on his own farm, and then with plenty of milk and fresh water, my word for it, they will on the farm.

hen is kicked about if she comes into

the barn, and all she gets to eat is what she steals: then if she don't lay

Poultry Notes

In fowl-culture, nothing can take the place of a 'keen eye" and a 'quick mind" to see that 'all is welk" GATHER your eggs as soon after

tion of a very man mann.

The farmer must breed white fowls.

The pare just as good in every respect farm. It should be light in two hours, as dark ones, and better in this feature, sitt a gallon of floor, put a little salt #450,000. Goop roads, clean culture and a few fences will help on the day when farming will be more profitable.

Viz: their appearance upon the meat stift a gallon of floor, put a little salt in it, with half a teacup of sugar and their pin feathers being white, are not retired whereas every deep vit with the rising, work well, set to

PERHAPS your flock of poultry needs new fresh blood for its invigor-What did your fence corners produce last year? Are they going to be used the same way the coming season? the matter is bounds of granulated sugar, two attended to the better. A good thirds of a cup of water, one-third of male bird has considerable value and a cup of vinegar, butter the size of an egg, one tablespoonful of glycerine.

carbonic acid gas, which are always present in greater or lesser quanti-

ORCHARD AND GARDEN. No man should spend his labor and layers. This makes a yellow cake, time over so large an acreage as to fail in making a first-class garden. In this much of the satisfaction and rather disheartening for the city resident who goes into the country during summer for fresh air and the fresh home-grown small Truits and garden vegetables to look into back yards and find tin cans carelessly thrown away, which show that even for such common table luxuries as tomatoes, the common table luxuries as tomatoes, and offen green peas, the country for the property of t

to garden vegetables. So soon as the farmer grows enough of all kinds of vegetables for table use in their season, he has procured luxuries that only wealthy men can afford. As he thinks over what he would have been obliged to pay for such table delica-cies, the harder lines of his life fade away. It seems worth while to live on a farm, and when he gets to feeling this way it is ten to one that he falls into the habit of marketing surplus he does not need, and thus after a few years develops into market gardening the natural way. First make a garden that will supply your table with all garden delicacies, and if there is a surplus it will be sure of a profitable market. - American Culti-

Kanuring Bearing Apple Trees. It is generally conceded that hear ing apple trees need manure. But if a tree, that has been in blossom is manufed some year when no blossoms are formed, its growth is often so stimulated that it takes a year or two for it to get into bearing again. At this time of year it is easy to notice by the buds what apple trees will be in bearing this year. Manur fertilizer will mostly go to perfect the fruit, yet leaving energy enough in many kinds of apples to form the buds for a fruit crop the following

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN.

Framing Pictures. I had some handsome pictures and steel engravings which were useless because unframed, and frames such as I would like would have cost more than I could afford. After thinking it over I made up my mind to try what I could do, "For," thinks I, "If I have lived to be 35 and cannot frame a picture satisfactorily, I had better resign in favor of some more ingenious person." I went to a kind of jack-of-all-trades who sells per-fectly plain pine moulding at almost nothing per foot and got him to cut out the pieces for me in a miter box so that they fitted perfectly in the corners. Of these I had enough cut for six frames, not for six pictures but for two. One narrow moulding fit ting the picture, another fitting the first frame, etc. I took these home and carefully put them together with brads, taking particular pains to get each one as strong and firm as possi ble. The one intended for the out-side was then enameled in white, sandpapered and gone over again this strap is supplied with a snap, leaves and poultry will always bring until it was a perfectly smooth, Placing it on the bit and buttoning the cash no difference what time in glossy surface. The middle frame the door he is secure and cannot rub the year. But there is a class of prowas carefully covered with white velvet, not glued, but put on with flour paste, which kept wet long enough to allow of the velvet being "plastered" to fit every groove in the the business and trying to "grade molding. The inside frame—only up" as they call it by having a few half an inch wide—was, silvered, thoroughbred roosters. We find a going over it three times to insure a few more willing to take poultry perfectly even coat. It was lofs of papers and learn from others that work, but the cost was very little and have made it a success, but it is very the result satisfactory. Another, a hard to get some people out of the winter scene in oils, was framed in a old rut. "You can't tell me any broad moulding enameled white, and thing about raising chickens, the old while it was still damp, diamond dust dung hilf is just as good as your was plentifully sprinkled over it. dung hill is just as good as your was plentifully sprinkled over it— thoroughbred. The trees are good Florence H. in Farm and Home.

Valuable Bints. Musimooms are very rich in nitro

gen, and are very nutritious. They are easily prepared, and very palata-ble. Unless you know the edible ones from the poisonous growth, it is best not to risk gathering them.

WE do not think the use of corsets objectionable when not worn for tight. A well-fitting corset is a great comfort as every woman knows. We have worn Thompson's glove-fitting corset for ten years, and consider it

Give your child daily warm baths, fresh water, my word for it, they will simple food and plenty of fresh air, pay better than any stock you have and it will do better than when dosed

SALT-RISING bread is sweeter than yeast bread. To make it scald half a pint of new milk over night, thicken with corn meal, and set in a warm place. Stir with the meal a pint of flour, a tablespoonful of sugar, a tea-spoonful of salt and a pinch of soda: thin with warm water and set by the

for the Cook.

VANILLA SUGAR CANDY .- Two season?

Did you ever figure on the amount of corn you could raise on the land used in fences and the waste land cheaper at \$5.00 than a poor one is twenty minutes or half an hour, or they make?

male for all seasons derived value and therefore it is folly to expect to obtain such, save by the payment of a good fowl is decept vanilla. Boil at twenty minutes or half an hour, or they make? Sow CLOVER and you will not only get the finest hav that is ever fed to animal, but you will enrich your ground at the same time.

Ansonders are of great value to the poultry house. Dry loam, smuck, coal ashes, etc., are splendid for taking in not only moisture and dampness, but also the various noxious gasses, such as animonia and content wild a successful to the poultry house. Dry loam, smuck, cool, add a small teaspoonful of soda, or cream of tartar. After pouring upon platters pour over it the vanilla. This can be pulled beautifully white. Make in stripes and cut with shears.

GOLDEN CREAM CAKE - Cream A pure dry atmosphere is es-ial to health.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Three-fourths of a cup of outrer, add four eggs, one at a time, without first having beaten them. Beat well. Mix two teaspoinfuls of baking powder two teaspoinfuls of baking powder than the cup of t

APPLE CREAM. - Stew half a dozen often no little part of the profit of tender apples, mash them to a pulp, country and farm life consists. It is which the whites of six eggs till they

green corn, and often green peas, the quarter cup sago, one cup cold water farmer and his family have nothing one quart veal-stock, one cup hot better for him than he could himself cream, two eggs, yolks, salt and penof the soil. It should not be difficult for any man to determine what course to pursue, in the face of such an alternative.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

To Prevent Lors of Profis.

The market reports quote light hogs about one-half cent higher than heavy hogs. By light hogs are meant those weighing less than 200 pounds when dressed and by heavy ones, 200 pounds and over. The ex-

Wisconsin has within the last few years undergone a wonderful change, and is to-day one of the most prosperous and productive States in the Union, and what has made it so? Why, becaus her rich fertile lands are well adapted and produce large crops of wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye, potatoes, hay, flax, hops, and tobacco; because her lumber and timber trade exceeds that of any State east of the Rocky Mountains; be cause of her enormous manufacturing interests, the quantity and value of her live stock, saying nothing of her mining products, fisheries, and enormous waterpowers. This is a desirable State for settlers intending to locate in the North-

wost.
The Wisconsin Central Lines, as its name would indicate, penetrates the center of the State, and tributary to its lines are the choicest farming and timlines are the choicest farming and tim-ber lands. Among the many thriving cities and towns along this popular route are Burlington, Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Waupaca, Stevens Point, Chippawa Falls, Eau Claire, New Richmond, and Ashland.
For tickets, maps, and full information address Jas. C. Pond, General Passen-ger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

A NEW class of farmers, is about to be created by the Hungarian Government, which proposes to divide crown lands into estates of between 200 and 2,000 who have lost their family estates and been reduced to poverty.

Frightful Shipwrecks.

Stanch ships strike and founder; the fleroe winds and mountainous waves sweep nobe mariners' hearts of oak' to shipwrock and to death, yet that does not prevent the lubberliest landsman from risking his life on the sormy Atlantic in the role of tourist or commercial the strike of the same of the strike way to the same of the sam traveler. But if he shall reach his destination safely he will scarcely have escaped some of the qualms of sea sickness, unless he takes with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that inimitable specific for neusces. Bad water on long trips is a threat to the voyager, but this may be deprived in a great measure of its disordering effects upon the stomach, bowels and liver by the Bitters. Again t the prejudicial effects of malaria, bad diet, fatigue and exposure it is also afficacious. It averts, moreover, rhoumatisu and kidney complaints. Don't travel on sea o

GREENE: "I find it cheaper to court summer girls in the winter and winter girls in the summer." White: "How do you make that out?" "Things are always a little cheaper out of season.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Roward for any case of caparh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarth Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and bolleve him perfectly shornable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truar, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the bloed and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonals sent free. Price, 750 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

LET us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

the Word?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them: the name of the word, and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs. or Samples fiee. gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-tem effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual

Now is the time to treat Catarrh of long standing. Ely's Cream Balm reaches old and obstinute cases, where all other medi-cines tall. Do not neglect procuring a bot-tle, as in the lies the relief you seek.

REV. H. H. FAIRALL. D. D., editor of the IND. H. A. AMALL. D. D., eater of the lowa Methodist. says editorially, "We have tested the merits of Eiy's Cream Baim, and believe that, by a thorough course of treatment, it, will cure almost every case of catarrh. Ministers as a class are afflicted with head and throat troubles, and catarrh senior mean meaning that he will be a more meaning that the way. seems more prevalent than ever. We can-not recommend Ely's Cream Balm too high-

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is Quickly Absorbed. Gives Relier at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

with soothing syrups.

Lemon pie made without milk is much richer and better than with it, but requires more butter and eggs.

Salt-rising bread is supported.

"I have in my employ a man who has been a victim of periodic headaches for years, has tried all kinds of treatment, and I have tried various remedies on him. Your Bradycrothe helps him more than anything ever did." O. D. Kingsley, M. D., White Plains, N. Y. Of all Druggists. 50c.

In 1890 the Monte Carlo gaming tables brought in a clear profit of £480,000, and last year the amount realized by the proprietors—a limited company—was £450,000

CRAGIN & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., will send, postpaid, for 2 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappostbald, for 2 Dobbins' Electric Soap weap-pers and ten cents, any volume of "Surprise with the rising, work work, let rise, Series," (best authors), 25 common trise, work again, put in pans, let rise, 200 pages (Send I containing for catalogue.

ACCIDENT insurance policies ought to go with some of the imported English plum pudding, HELP YOURSELF TO GET RID of that Cough

or Cold, or any Asthmatic or Throat Trouble by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expec-torant.

When all other modes of extravagance fail our fashionable families should try-spring lamb.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will cure constitution, keep the blood cool and the liver in good working order, price 25 cents a box. Some of the poorest men on earth are those who think they own millions.

DON'T TRIFLE WITH APPECTIONS of the throat and lungs. Take BALE'S BONEY OF HORE-HOUND AND TAR. PIRE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS CORE IN ONe MIDULE.

SUCCES OF SCIATION RackAches allMches

GONSUMPTION

This GREAT COUGH CURE, this successful CONSUMPTION CURE is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee, a test that no other Cure can stand successfully. If you have a COUGH, HOARSENESS of LA GRIPPE, it will cure you promptly. If your child has the CROUP or WHOOPING COUGH, use it quickly and relief is sure. If you fear CONSUMPTION, don't wait until your case is hopeless, but take this Cure at once and receive immediate help. Price 50c and \$1.00. Ask your druggist for SHILOH'S CURE. If your lungs are sore or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters.

YOU NEED NOT FEAR that people will know your hair is dyed i you use that perfect imitation of nature,

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION. CHEAPER THAN BARD WIRE. HUMANE, STRONG, VISIBLE,

HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE.

R I MIAN y other fene; will not stretch, sag, or get out or Handsome chough to Ornamont a Lawn. Write lalogue of Hartman Steel Picket Lawn Fonce, Tr. HARTMAN MF. Wire Mats, &c. Address your nearest agent. HAREMAN MFG. CO., Benter Fulls, Pn.
T. D. CANSE, Conoral Wostern Sales Agent, 508 State St., CHICACO.
Ludlow-Saxlon Wire Co., St. Louis, Mo., Agents for Southern Missouri and Southern Illicoly.

"German Syrup William McKeekan, Druggist at Bloomingdale, Mich. "I have had the Asthma badly good recorded."

A SLIGHT COLD, if neglected, often stacks the lungs BROWS'S BROWCHIAL TROCHES give sure and inmediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

Miss Lettie Huntley

Is the sister of Mr. W. S. Huntley of

Is the sister of Mr. W. S. Huntley of Cortland, N. Y., a well-known carpenter and bulkler. Her frank statement below gives only the absolute truth concerning her illness and marvelous recovery by the aid of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She says:

*C. I. Hööd & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

*Dear Sir: Twelve years ago I began to have
hemorrhages, and four years ago became so low
that the physicians told me

There Was No-Hope

and—i-should soon die. I could not be moved from my bed. Under my face were napkine con-tinually reddened with blood from my month, I could ent nothing and had no action of the bowels for a week. The doctors said the cause was ulcers in the stomach. At this time my mother said she wanted to make one more.triel, and asked if I would take Hood's Sarenparilla. I told her it would ex

A Waste of Money

but finding it would comfort her, I began taking it. In a few days the bloating began to subsidy. I seemed to feel a little stronger, but thought it only fancy. I was so weak I could only take tenfops of barsaparilla at first. In two weeks I

First Time I Had Felt Hungry for Two Years

I kept on with Hood's Sareapavilla and in six months was as well as ever in my life. It is now four years since I secovered, and I have not had a day's stekness since nor any hemorrhage. If ever a human being thanked the good Lord on bended knees it was I. I know that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

nd that alone, unquestionably saved my life."

Syrupoffics

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when

Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts

constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever pro-

duced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the domach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its

effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it

to all and have made it the most

popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-

Any reliable druggist

may not have it on hand will pro-

cure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

gists.

substitute.

the Asthma badly ever since I came out of the army and though I have been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly every-thing on the market, nothing has given me the slightest relief until a few months ago, when I used Bo-schee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night go to sleep without the least trouble."



Jay Gould. Even riches has its drawbacks and

sorrows. Jay Gould started for Mexico in his special car to try and find some relief from the cares of business. but he received an intimation, it is said, that if he extended his trip into that country he was likely to be captured by the revolutionists and held for ransom. This shows us that too much money may become a burden. We congratulate our readers on the fact that few of them are annoyed from this circumstance. They can be as happy, however, as if they possessed millions. If they take cold let them take Reid's German Cough AND KIDNEY CURE. This great remedy excites the kidneys to action, relieves the lungs from their burden, assists the digestion, relaxes the bowels, and will cure pneumonia, rheumatism, or any other malady that attacks the excretory organs. Get it of any dealer.

SYLVAN REMEDY Co., Peoria, Ill.



AMERICAN TRAVELLER.



discounts and special inducements ar

LUBURG MANUFACTURING CO., 321-3-5 NO. 8th ST., PHILA., PA.



AGENTS | Male or female, ness experience THE MAGIC SCISSORS SHARPENER EMSION VOLUMENTS. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. No Frincipal Examiner 11.5. For slop Bureau rein last war, 15 adjudicating chains, atty duco.

PILES Remedy Proc. IISIAN fills. Final cure in a cure in days, New Fainting on the large in suppository. A dettin tred in such a cure in suppository is since cure, which he will mail from to his fellow sufferers. Although the supposition of the supposition of

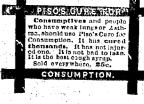
(7) FAT FOLKS REDUCED Mrs. w. o Maple: Oregon, Mo., writen a reduction of 12 lbs." For circulars address, with 6o, Dr. O.W.F.SNYDER, MoVictor's Theatre, Chicago, Ill. D.W.F.SNYDER MeVickor's Theatre, Chicago, III, EMT SI ON S. Duc all NOLDIERSI id disabled, Efec for Increase, Eyers ex-perience, Write for Laws, A.W. McCounsiex ons, Washington, D. C. & CHEINAATI, O. NEW BUSINESS : Respectable

All-inch Statuette of the Great Statesman, sent to any address, 25 cents. 10. N. GRAY, 153 Maddress St. Chicago.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement





RUSSELL'S PREFERENCE

HE THINKS CLEVELAND IS THE MAN.

Magnificent Carelessness of a Colorad Senator—Wisconsin Farmers Must Pay for Prairie Fires—A Denver Tragedy— Dakota's High-Priced Lands.

outh Dakola G. A. R. Officer At Mitchell, S. D., the Grand Army of the Republic elected the following State Aberdeen: Senior Vice Commander, Col. E. E. Clough, Hot Springs; Junior Vice, Capt. P. Lawrence, Desmet; Chaplain. Rev. C. B. Clark, Mitchell. The next en-campment will be held at Chamberluin, in

RUSSELL IS FOR CLEVELAND.

The Governor Denies that He Has Aspira

the Governor Denies that He Has Aspirations of the Presidency.

At a dinner at Boston, commemorative of the two hundred and fifty-fourth anniversary of the granting of the charter of the Ancient and Honorable Artillory Company, Governor Russell was present for a short time and was introduced by Captain Taylor and Was introduced by Captain Taylor. States. This announcement created the wildest onthusiasm, the Governor ineffectually trying to make himself heard for several minutes. Finally, when the noise had somewhat subsided, Governor Russell said: "Much as I appreciate the compliment of the introduction, I feel that I must rise and disclaim any ambition or high aspira-tions for that great office and proclaim my honest and loyal belief in the candidacy of another, whom I shall carnes thy and heart-fly support." [Loud cries of "Cleveland." "Cleveland." to which the Governor smilled very significantly.

DAMAGES FOR A PRAIRIE FIRE. Fond du Lac Farmers Must Pay for Hay

and Grass Destroyed. A large portion of Horicon marsh, a few A large portion of Horicon marsh, a few miles south of Fond du Lac, was burned over last September and a large quantity of cut hay and second growth grass destroyed. The loss footed up many thousand dollars. The responsibility for the fire was placed upon farmers who burned the grass about their stacks for their own protection and let the fire get beyond their control. George W. Brown brought sult against Cillaton Brooks, C. Odokirk, and B. Fairbanks for setting these fires and to recover the value of his hay. It was made a test case, and has been stubbornly fought in the Fond du Lac Circuit Court. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, with \$200 damages. Other suits will now be \$200 damages. Other suits will now be

ought to cover the balance of the loss. LOBD SALISBURY HEARD FROM.

Bellef that He Refuses to Extend the

Modus Vivendi.

Lord Salisbury has sent a communication to this government in reply to the note of Acting Secretary Wharton of the State Do-Acting Secretary Wharton of the State De-partment requesting a renewal of the mo-dus vivendt for the protection of seal life in Behring Sea during the coming season. The communication was submitted to the President. The contents of the dispatch could not be ascertained, but it is understood that it contains the refusal of Lord Salisbury to extend the modus vivendi for

SCHOOL LAND BRINGS HIGH PRICES North Dakota Sales Lead Those in Any

Other State and Sustain Schools. The sale of public school lands in Walsh, Traill, and Richland, Counties, North, Da-kota, resulted in the sale of 41,000 acres, for a total of \$796,733. These are much higher figures than ever secured from a sale of school lands in any other State. ten years the income from the sule and lease of school lands will sustain the public schools of North Dakota without a tax levy

Fire Record.

At Winamac, Ind. fre destroyed the public school building and its contents. The teachers marched the 700 pupils out of the building just in time to save their lives. The loss on the building amounts to \$15,000.

Insured for \$6,000. Fire at lock 2, eleven miles from Colina, Ohio, destroyed five fullding. Some powder in a story explicit. buildings. Some powder in a store explode od and fatally injured Henry Harting. The loss will reach \$15,000, with a small insur

Bunk Stock Too Heavily Taxed.

Bank Stock Too heavily Taxod.
The State National Bank of Logansport,
Ind., flied a petition demanding a reduction of the assessment of the bank's stock,
claiming that the taxos of the bank were
increased under the new Indiana tax law almost double. It is understood the move as made in connection with other banks in the State to fight the new tax law.

Shot by an Angry Husband. At Denver, Thomas D. Forney shot and tilled Michael F. Fox near the former's residence. Fox called at Forney's house

and attempted to hag and kiss Mrs. Forney She repelled his attempt, and Fox left the bouse threatening to kill Forney and his wife. He went outside and watted for For-ney, whom he attacked with a knife.

Tried to Sell a Stolen Horse. Thomas Gilroy, of Paterson, N. J., tried to sall the race horse Brian Born to a horse dealer for \$10. The dealer's suspicion were aroused by the small price asked for the animal, and he had Gilroy arrested. It was found later that the horse had been

Diogones' Man Found.

Ex-Senator T. M. Bowen, of Colorado, forgot a fortune of \$91,000 when he cozed out of a Turkish bath at the Palmer House Chicago. A black porter found it and re-turned it to its owner. The name of this ormally honest porter is E. A. Watson

A Brutal Husband's Sentence. Williams a Munrie (Ind) glass Olivar

Onyor winiams, a saucae (inc.) gass-blower, who attempted to cut his wife's throat a few weeks ago because she re-fused to give him money with which to buy liquor, was sentenced to four years. Close of the Resebud Powwew The big powwow between the Rosebud and Lower Brule Indians closed Thursday.

Bosebud Indians decided to take in th Lower Brules provided they code part of their reservation to the Rosebuds Special Agent Cooper has completed the depre da-tion claims, which reach a total of \$201,000.

Typhus Nurses Are Stricken. Dr. Edson, of New York, was informed that two more cases of typhus had oc-curred in the Riverside Hospital. The victims were Lizzio Fitzpatrick and Mary Borgman, nurses in the institution.

Southern Pacific Bridge Burned

Five hundred feet of the wooden trestle in the Southern Pacific Railroad, a few miles east of Sanderson, Texas, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is not known. Traffic on the road will be delayed three or four days.

Sent to an Asylum.

Judge Van Brunt has handed down his
ecision in the case of Edward M. Field. He says he is not fully satisfied as to the mental state of Mr. Field. He thinks, however, that Field is not in a condition to plead in any case, and that he should be confined in a State asylum.

TRACEDY AT THREE. Clerk Shoots Two of His Employers an

a Fellow Employe and Kills Himself.
The most appalling tragedy that he
ver been recorded in the history of Tidi Ohio, occurred Tuesday morning. Walte A. Snyder, one of the wealthlest and mos popular young men in the city, while en gaged in a friendly conversation with tw of his employers-Burton Crobaugh and Edward T Navlor-suddenly and without Edward T. Naylor—suddenly and without a word of warning pulled a revolver and began firing at them. Crobaugh was struck in the back and two balls passed through Naylor's body. Thomas W. Downoy, a fellow clerk, Interfered and was shot three times. Snyder then ram up-stairs and put the remaining builet in his revolver through his own heart. The scene of the tragedy was the hardware store of 1 M. Naylor. was the hardware store of J. M. Navlor was the hardware store of J. M. Naylor, one of the oldest establishments in the city. For many years E. T. Naylor, a half-brother of the proprietor, Crobaugh, and Snyder have been employed in the store, and they have been employed in the store, and they have been "Naylor announced his determinant multiple property in the first have been considered." tion to make a change in the firm by the admission of Crobaugh and the younger Naylor, Snyder was worth probably \$20,000 and was unmarried, but his money was so tled up in real estate that he was much to take un interest in the husiness Thi seems to have so proved upon his mind as to produce insanity, for there is no doubt that his work was that of a madman.

SECRETARY FOSTER HOME.

The Head of the Treasury Departmen Had a Rough Yoyago.

Secretary Foster has arrived in New York from Southampton on the steamship Spree, of the North German Lloyd



line. He was trans-ferred to the steam-toat Laura M. Starin, which was in waiting at quaran-tine, and immeditine, and immediately came up to the city. The Secretary had quite a rough experience on the voyage. On the 12th, while sitting in a chair on the upper ideek the ship gave a sudden lurch and a sudden lurch and precipitated him against the port rail, striking heav-on his head, which

gave him a severe shock and blackened his right eye. Otherwise he is in good condiright eye. Otherwise he is in good cond tion, having been much improved in health

GOVERNOR FRANCIS ACTS.

State Troops May Be Sent to Capture the State Troops May Re Sent to Capture the Slayers of Deputy Sheriff Williams.

Says a dispatch from Ozark Mo, there has as yet been no return made by the Sheriff's posse which penetrated the Bald Knob regions in pursuit of the men who killed Deputy Sheriff Williams and lynched John Bright. There will be a battle when an attemnt is midd to continue the lunch-

an attempt is made to capture the lynch ers. The following telegram has been re ceived here by the Sheriff from Governo Francis: "Arrest immediately all persons Francis: "Arrest immediately all persons interested in the murder of Deputy Shoriff Williams. Summon a posse sufficiently large to hold the prisoners and see that the law is enforced. It you cannot secure enough law-abilding citizens in your county to do this, inform me and I shall give you aid."

GIGANTIC LAND SCHEME.

Attempt of a Rallroad to Wrest 20,000 Acres from Nebraska Settlers. Acres from Nobraska Settlers.

O'Nelli, Neb., dispatch: A gigantic attempt to capture 20,000 acres of land in this county, is now. In progress. One liundred and twenty men, under the leadership of J. H. Steward, emigration commissioner of the Pacific Short Line, arrived land to the land of the here last night, and this morning they ap-peared at the United States land office and

peared at the United States land once and attempted to file contests on 120 quarter sections of the finest land in the county. The land is nearly all occupied by settlers, and if the gang succeeds in having the land office accept center papers bloodshed will undoubtedly follow. Two More Memphis Girls Want to Wed At Memphis, a case similar to the infatu-ation of Alice Mitchell for Freda Ward is that of Addie Phillips and Minnie Hubbard,

that of Addie Phillips and Minnie Hubbard, each It years old. The two girls disappeared and were not found for four days. Miss Phillips said that she and Minnie had been together. She told her nother that she loved Minnie and would rather be dead than separated from her. She said that Minnie way the only person she could mirry, and this she intended to do as soon as the secured same monter. Miss Phillips as she secured some money. Miss Phillips is a fine-looking girl and has been carefully educated. It was agreed between the pa-rer's of the two girls to separate them, and when Miss Phillips heard the result of the council she was overcome with grief.

"Ma, You Shall Not Marry." "Mi, You Shall Not Marry." Mrs. Colonel Miller, a wealthy and dashing young widew of 30, and Charles Crumby, her hired man, aged '18, were married the other night at Lothair, Ga. When the Justice of the Peace arrived to perform the ceremony the children of the widow became obstreperous, and threatened to kill kill him if he dared to perform the ceremony. "Ma, you shall not marry that man," cried her oldest daughter. "If you

do you san't remain nevel minute. But-ing the shrieks of the smaller and the protestations of the larger children the couple were made man and wife. They immediately left for parts unknown. Met Death on the Track,

Met Death on the Track.

C. H. Meilicke, a farmer living in Milnore Valler, Minn., was instantly killed at
Winona by a passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. He
drove upon the track and the locomotive
at full speed struck the wagon, throwing
Meilicke fifty feet. He struck on his head,
breaking his neck. The figuran at the breaking his neck. The flazman at the crossing had sone home and the train was running at full speed in violation of the

Flux Will Grow in Toxus. Flax Will Grow in Toxus.

Representative Phillips has presented to Commissioner Hollingsworth, of the Agricultural Bureau, a specimen of Toxas flax, grown on a rocky knoll on the farm of John Byrne, of Upshur County. The specimen includes three samples, representing the crude and other stages before it is ready to manufacture. The flax yielded ready to manufacture. The flax yielded two tons to the acre, valued at \$45, and hence navs better than cotton.

Taok Jewelry Left for Repair. Soveral weeks ago a jeweler opened a shop in the village of Southport, Ind., and shop in the village of Southport, Ind., and a large number of watches and considerable jewelry were left with him for repairs. He postponed a roturn of valuables to the owners from time to time on different pretexts, and left the fown, taking his entire stock with him. He succeeded in swindlin; the unsuspecting people out of \$1,000 worth of whimbles.

Flour Mills Burned.

At Joplin. Mo., the mills and elevators of the Sergeant Milling Company were totally destroyed by fire. The plant was the finest in the Southwest and was erected about seven yours ago at a cost of \$150,000, but was insured only in the sum of \$25,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Alger and His Record. General Alger has made public his war record. It includes a great host of official record. It includes a great next of colorinal documents, letters from army officers warmly praising Alger and recommending him for promotion, and the report of General Custer, recommending the dismissal of Alger from the service.

Admits the Crime.

James Briscoe, the Chicago colored man the assaulted and attempted to rob Edwin Walkar, the well-known attorney and World's Fair Director, was brought to triul before Judge CHIFOR'd in the Criminal Court. Just before the trial began Briscoe's con-

federate in the crime, John Butler, a white man, deserted bim and went over to the enemy. He was indicted along with the colored man, but rather than face a jury he bwned up at the last moment that he and Briscoe committed the crim guilty was entered for him. mitted the crime, and a plea of

WILL INDICT THE GANG

A Chicago Grand Jury Investigating the Methods of Boodle Aldermen. The Grand Jury of Cook County, Illinois, investigating the alloged methods of certain members of the Chicago City Council. State's Attorney Longeneck City Council. State's Attornoy Longeneck-er claims to be in possession of evidence which will secure the indictment of a num-ber of Aldermen for accepting money for their votes in favor of two or three valua-ble franchises lately given to local corporations. This evidence, it is asserted, will show the existence of an organized sensy in the of an organized "gang" in the Council, which has opposed the passage of council, which has opposed the passage of all ordinances for which the promoters were not willing to pay, and which has supported all for which the cash was forthcoming. An attempt will be made to prove that applicants for franchises have been referred to an attorney and told plainly that they wast for the property of the provention of the property of the provention of the property of the proper must first arrange the terms of their passage with him. This attorney, so the story goes, has, in a number of instances, fixed the price and collected the money for idention of desired legislation and made division of the plunder with the gang o

HUNDREDS IN DANGER.

Lively Conflagration in a St. Louis To

bacco Factory.

Fire started in the upper licer of the Liggett & Myer tobacco factory in St. Louis, and, owing to the highly inflammable character of the miterial upon which it fed, the fire spread with great rapidity. In less than fifteen minutes the entire seventh story was a mass of seething flames, which were fanned by a brisk wind across an alley, and threatbacco Factory. by a brisk wind across an alley, and threat-ened to destroy the large tobacco stor-age warehouse adjoining, which con-tained thousands of tons of prepared to-bacco. Despite the hard work of the fire brigade the flames worked down through the seventh, sixth, fifth and fourth floors of the building. After two hours' hard work the fireman succeeded in gaining control of the blaze. The loss it is believed will fully reach \$235,000. The fire is said to have by a brisk wind across an alley, and threatreach \$325,000. The fire is said to have started in the curing-room on the top floo of the building, and was probably caused

LYNCHED BY A MOB.

Two Murderers Hanged in Virginia and "Lee" Hefflin and Joseph Dye, who last fall murdered the Kines family, were lynched Friday morning, near Gainesville, Prince William County, Va. The men were

bave been hanged on that day, but a stay of proceedings had been secured. The authorities, fearing violence, took the mer from intl. placed them in a vehicle and from Jall, placed them in a vehicle, and started them for Marreuton. A party of sixty men was hastily formed, who overtook the vehicle near Gainesville, overpowered the guard, hanged the murderers to a tree and riddled their bodies with bullets.

Almost a Panic at Paris.

At Paris fear of the anarchists has almost become a panic la view of the attempt to blow up the Lobau barracks, formerly occupied by the Republican Guard, in the rear of the Hotel de Ville. If the dynamiters intended the destruction of the barracks with the control of the barracks. racks they did not use a sufficient quantity of the explosive, as while many windo were shattered, the damage was otherwise slight

Killed Over a Whisky Bill Dispute. At Kurtz, Indiana, Thomas Callaban and Elijah Pressnell got into an altercation over a whisky bill which Callaban, claimed Pressnell owed him. Pressnell denied the the balls entering near the spine and caus ing death in a few minutes. The murdere County Juil to save him from mob violence

Gibbeted in Vienna. Frank Schneider, the murderer of servant girls, was executed in Vienna. Schneider was gibbeted after the Austrian method. He was entirely broken down as he was led from the cell to the scaffold. As he saw the scuffold and the stake and spike from which he was to be hanged rising above it, his sullow face turned a greenish hue and he had almost to be carried to the spot.

A Senator's Brother Killed.

During a quarrel at Roseburg, Oregon, Hansbrough, brother of Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota, was stabbed and killed by Micholas Jones. The latter gave himself up, and is now in jail.

Negroes Going to Oklahon Two hundred nogroes left Little Rock, Ark, bound for Oklahoma. The various churches in Little Rock and Argenta sub-scribed \$600 to pay passage and for cloth-

At the Republican State Convention of

Max Strakosch Death MAX STRAKOSCH, the once famous impresario, died at the home for in-

curables in Fordham, N. Y., where he

had been a patient for two years. "Steeplejack" Shaw Killed at Last. Charles Shaw, of Portland, widely known s "Steeplejack," while repairing the spire of church at South Livermore, Me., fell from

top and was instantly killed. MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CATTLE-Common to Prime.

Hoos-Shipping Grades	3.50	(0) 5	.00 1
SEEEP-Fair to Choice	4.00	ia E	
WHEAT-No. 2 Red	.84		
CORN-No. 2	.38	(14	
OATS-No. 2			19
OATS-NO. 2	.28	(3)	.29
Rye-No. 2	.91	. O	.62
BUTTER-Choice Creamery	.28	(B)	.29
CHEESE-Full Cream, flats	.12)	5@	
EGOSFresh	.12	5 04	.13%
POTATOES-Carloade per bu	.30	(a)	.40
POTATOES-Car-loade, per bu INDIANAPOLIS.			
CATTLE-Shipping	3.25	@1	25 1
Hogs-Choice Light.	3.50	(45.5	
Speer-Common to Prime	3.00	(4 5	
WHEAT-No. 2 Red	.91	(44 0	
WHEAT-NO. 2 Red			
CORN-No. 1 White	.42	Ø	.43
OATS-No. 2 White	.33	Œ	.84
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE	3,50	@ 4	.75
Hogs	3,50	@ 5	.00
WHEAT -No. 2 Red	.83	(d)	
CORN-No. 2	35		.86
OATS-No. 2	.20	(de	.31
Dint no Minmanata	.52		51
BARLEY-Minnesota	.02	(G	.03.
GINGINNATI.	· :	·	
CATTLE	3,50		
Hogs	3.00	@ 5	
RREKD	3.0v	(E	.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94	(4)	
CON-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 Mixed DETROIT.	.42		.44
DATE-No. 9 Mixed	,32		.33
THUNDAN	,04		,00
CATTLE	3.00	@ 8	
CATTUBE			
Hoos	9,00	Œ.	
Внекр	3,100	o t	.25
WHEAT-No. 2 Red	.94	, (g)	
CORN-No. 2 Yellow OATS-No. 2 White	.42	(ct.	.43
OATS-No. 2 White	. 34	ta.	.35
TOLEDO		. –	
WHEAT-NOW	00	@	62
Cony No 9 Vollow	.40	eg .	.42
WHEAT—Now	.31	(di	33
Rep.	.65	eq.	.86
BUFFALO.	•00	69 .	400
BERF CATTLE	4.00		-
Tank Warrant			
LIVE HUGE	3.75	@ 5	
LIVE HOGS	.98	@ 1	
CON-No. 2	16	œ	.47
CONN-No. 2MILWAUKEE.	:		
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring	.85	(0)	.87
Conn-No. 3	20		30
OATS-No. 2 White	.81		.93
Conn-No. 3 OATS-No. 2 white RYE-No. 1	.85		.87
BARLEY No. 2	, .53	100	.55
Pony Mone	10.00	200	
Ponk-Mess NEW YORK.	10.50	@11	.00
CLEANE NEW YORK.	206	· .	

CATTLE...

Wirat—No. 2 Rod.

8.50 @ 5.00 3.00 @ 5.50 4.00 @ 6.73 1.02 @ 1.04 .47 © .49 .35 @ .37 .20 @ .29

TWO WORT.DO

I have a world I call my own, (So each soul Hath its dole,) And from the radiance of the sun Far above it.
To the yielet timest one

In the wood, I love it. -. Not for methe jorous thrills Born of breath of daffodils; In the Poet's world they g ow, They were Wordsworth's long ago; But Hepatica for me

Smiles, and nure Anemone In the springtime whispers low. While Goldenrod and Asters gay Bright in autumn nod my way. I love my world, I love iti Not to me the Nightingnies Tell their musical love tales; Reats' are they,

Made his own By the post's magic art_ Round them thrown. But the note of Robin clear Is, maybap, to me as dear, And the song sparrow's refrain-Bids me "hope ' and "hope again." This world of mine, I love it!

"The lark to heaven's gate scaring" I follow not with eyes adoring, He is Shelley's, Shrined forever

In a music Ceasing never, But for me the Bobolink Fills June's sky
With a melody I drink With ecstasy. I love my world, I love ita

Ah! this my world I love, And the poets' world as true, For with them all will I rove In the places once they knew; With the heart of a love . I sing over and over, Their world is my world, And I love it, tool

-ELLEN B. CURRIER, in Boston Transcript THE OLD TOWER

The westering sun seemed to paus for one golden second on the edge of the sea, and Mrs. Bertydale involuntarily put up her plump hand, dimpled in each one of its five joints, to shield her eyes from the ribbon of flame which blazed

"And only to think that to-morrow we shall have to go back to those dismal city streets and begin the daily grind of workday life. Oh, I don't know how I shall ever endure it after those delicious. two weeks by the seashore!"

Berrydale was cashier in a huge

feather factory, a charming widow, who answered exactly to Byron's idea of "fat, fair and forty."
Her companion, a tall, slim girl, with rich brown hair; large hazel eyes and bewitchingly irregular features, smiled.
"We?" said she, with a slight accent
of interregution in her voice.
"Oh, I forgot!" cried Mrs. Berrydale.

"But really, Melanie Morton, do you intend to give up all your prospects and bury yourself alive in this country place?"

"I've promised Charley!" quietly responded Melanie. "But he's nothing on eacth but the

keeper of a lighthouse!" pleaded Mrs. Berrydale, "and only think of being shut up in that living tomb, half a mile out to sea!"
"I shouldn't mind it at all, so long as

Charley was there, too," demurely swered Molanic. "It will be awfully lonesome!" "With one's husband?" "And you've been used to such a gay ife in Madison's store!"
"It has been too gay," said Melanic.

"And every one says old Madison would marry you in a minute if you'd give him the least encouragement." Melanie elevated her pretty little nose:

'I'd as soon marry the wooden Peruvian in front of a tobacco store,' "That reminds me," said Mrs. Berrylale, laughing. "Look here, Mel!"
In the plump, white hand she held out dale, laughing.

two or three cigars, brown-scaled and fragrant, and a box of matches. "Speaking of tobacco stores," said she, "I snatched these away from Cap-tain Maryland this morning." "What for?

"Because I think he's smoking too nuch. Because I've told him he must much. stop, and yet he still keeps on," declared gates were elected to the Minneapolis convention, but they were sent uninstructed.

"Are you Captain Maryland's

' laughingly den "Woll, no, not exactly, but—"
"Helen!" cried Melanic, seizing both

her companion's hands and looking her resolutely in the face, "you are blushing! You are absolutely blushing!" "No, I'm not!" cried Mrs. Berrydale, looking pinker than ever. "It's the reflection of that red sunset over the water. Why should I blush" (Beerica van like Fred Maryland

water. Why should I blush?"
"Because you like Fred Maryland.
You know you do. Helen! Helen! if only
you would marry Fred, and then we need neither of us go back to the city again! We could be so happy, Helen!"

We could be so happy, Helen!"
"Mel, what nonsense you are talking!
He never has asked me!"
"But he would if you'd give him the
slightest chance. And he has such a
pretty colonial cottage, and he owns a
fifth of the yessel he commands."
"A long contain is too much in the

"A son captain is too much in the habit of communding," observed Mrs. Berrydale, solemnly. "Ho might want to command me! Oh, Mel, look there! We're not half a mile away from that ruinous old tower on Pebble Point. Let's go and see what it's like. Come; it's our last night here." last night here. "But Charley told me not to go near

urged Melanic. Irs. Berrydale tossed her handsom Mrs.

"That's the very reason I mean to go, said she. "And Charley needn't know. "Indeed, Helen, I'd rather not!" "Indeed, Helen, I'd rather not."

"Just as you please," said Mrs. Berrydale, rising from the rock upon which she had perched herself, "If you're got the conscience to desert me, do so. But I'm determined to see what's in the

In determined to see what it is tuside of that old ruin."

And, unwillingly enough, Melanie followed her friend across the glistening sand, fringed with ridges of still drap-ping seaweed, and dotted here and there with odd little convoluted shells.

"It's nothing worth visiting," reasoned she. "I date say it used to be an old church, and there's nothing left of it but "Fiddlesticks!" said Mrs. Berrydal. "A church indeed! But you believe everything that Charley Torrance tells

smuggler's den. nonsense, Helen! Don't you

Anyhow, I mean to try.

spoke. "I'm sure there's a storm blow ng up."
But Mrs. Berrydale was in one of her

merriest, most willful moods. She caught Melanie's hand and dragged her into the shadow of the solid-looking old "Perhaps to meet your fate!" said she

rolling her R's in true elecutionary fashion. "It may be the ghost of Capfashion. "It may be the ghost of Cap-tain Kidd, or it may be a snuggler, or it may be Captain Fred Maryland."

She pushed the creaking door open and entered, still dragging Melanic at

"A liquor storage, I think," said,

pocket with a quick motion which was In the same instant the dark doorway was again darkenedthis time by a tall, masculine figure.
"Captain Maryland!"
Mrs. Berrydale stood transfixed with

amazement, the box in one hand, the upraised match, ready to strike against Captain Maryland snatched both from

her and thrust them deep into his pocket.
"Now go!" said he, in deep, stern Mrs. Berrydale flushed to the very roots of her curly, gold-brown bangs.
"I won't!" she cried. "You forget, Captain Maryland, that you are not on your own quarter deck! And anyhow," with a tone of defiant mischief in her

voice, "I've got one match left in the bottom of my pocket." She was fumbling for it, when the tall sea captain suddenly caught her up in his arms as if she had been an oversized wax doll, and, striding through the nar-row doorway, carried her some dozen

yards or so across the glistening boach, "How dare you?" cried the widow, involuntarily putting up her hand to straighten out her rumpled tresses. "I never will forgive you!"

"But Helen—"
"Nor will I ever speak to you again!" "Mrs. Berrydale—"
But before he could get the words out,
the pretty widow had once more seized
Melanie's wrist, and the two wore van—

ishing into the gray folds of the twilight.
Noither of them spoke until they had

reached the quiet, apple-tree shaded lane which led to the farmhouse where they had been boarding for a few weeks.

Then, as they pansed to regain breath, Melanie looked at her companion in surprise. Helen," she exclaimed, "you are crying!"
"I—I can't help it!" sobbed Mrs. Bor-

rydale. "He looked at me so! He spoke so steraly!"
"Helen, you love him!"
"No. I don't!" cried Mrs. Berrydale, stamping her foot. "I hate him!"
And then she sat down among the daisos and sweetfern and cried hayder. daises and sweetfern and cried harde

than ever, until the first sprinklings of a coming shower compelled her to ac-company Melanis into the house. "I've got the match in my pocket still," she said, when she was bathing her eyes before tea. "I I don't care now whether Captain Maryland smokes or

not."

Just as they sat down to the table, a flash of blue lightning outblazed the humble kerosene lamp upon the table—a crash of thunder shook the walls."

Mrs, Berrydale gave a little shrick. She was nerve's in thunder storms. "I dew liope the powder magazine won't be struck," said the farmer's wife, coming in with a plate of hot waf-fles. "Cap'n Maryland, he's jest had it filled full his last v'yage, an' the com-pany ain't goin' to send for it till next work."

"The what?" said Mrs. Berrydale. "The powder magazine," explained the farmer's wife. "Don't ye know?— That 'ar old stan' buildin' out on Pebble 'Tain't possible ye ain't no-Beach. ticed it?" Mrs. Berrydale and Melanie Morton

Mrs. Berrydale and Melanie Morton looked at each other. Both had grown-very pale, but the good farmer's wife observed nothing.
"I guess it's safe 'nough," said she, as another peal sounded further off.
"The storm's goin' off east, thank goodness!".

rance," said she, "up the garden walk!"
"And I'm almost sure," whispered
Mrs. Berrydale, "Captain Maryland is ith him.' Melanie can out to meet her lover. Melanie ran out to meet her lover. Mrs Berrydale sat still in the parlor until Captain Maryland entered. Then she rose, and looked up into his face with pleading eyes:

He held out the fragrant brown cigars and the little match box which had so reach wrequiritied them ullimposterity.

nearly precipitated them all into eternity. give them back to you. You didn't know, did you, that you were standing You didn't in a powder magazine when I took them

in a powder magazine when I took them. from you so abruptly?"

"I didn't know then, Captain Maryland," said Mrs. Berrydalo, in a low voice. "I know it now. And it was your promptness and decision that saved

my life—all of our lives."

"You will forgive me then?" he pleaded. "Ob, Captain Maryland!"

"And you will speak to me again?"
Mrs. Berrydale's head dro med.
"You are cruel!" she whispered. "Cruel! 1? And to you? Oh, Helen oh, my darling!"
When Mrs. Berrydale went back to New York, it was to buy her wedding gown. The feather factory had to look out for a new cashier. She and Melanie were to be lifelong neighbo s after all.

"And he has promised me two things," said the bride elect. "One is to leave off smoking; the other is never again to the bride-elect. "One is to leave but it only met with a low nurmured remoking; the other is never again to sport any cargo so dangerous as Finally the stretcher which they brought was placed at her heading. transport gunpowder."

"Men never do keep the mad promises they make before marriage," said Mela-

o, laughing.
"I intend to see to that myself;" said Mrs . Berrydale, composedly. - [Saturday Night.

What Bacteria Are.

Bacteria are simply microscopic plants, the smallest form of vogetable life. Ir you. It's a real old Revolutionary rolic.

Just see how thick the walls are! And what dear little slit-like windows! Oh, I must get into the place! Perhaps it's a an inch in length. They are of widely

"Closed, yes; but I don't believe it's of small cork-scrows. In all cases they ore so minute that one needs a powerful microscope in order to study them, and Come."

Melanie hung back.

"Bon't, Helen!" she argued. "It's growing dusk and the wind has turned cold." She shivered slightly as she probably be seen, but in this case they may be said to resemble an approaching army, of which we are totally unable to distinguish a single soldier.—[St. Louis She Republic.

DANGERS ON THE OCEAN.

Numbers of Abandoned Vessels Drifting Along the Highways. The abandoning of the Abbysinia adds one more to the long list of vessels knocking about the ocean at the mercy

of winds, waves and currents. When she

was left there seemed but little doubt

that she would sink beneath the waves and cease to become a danger to naviga "A liquor storage, I think," said, that she would sink beneath the waves straining her syes into the semi-darkness. "A lot of little barrels, laid on their sides! Now I do wonder time the reacuing steamer parted from what—they—are? Ah! with a sudden her, and so she must be looked out for inspiration, "wasn't it lucky I stole Fred's matches away?"

She drow the box of matches from her timed the reacuing steamer parted from her and so she must be looked out for being the fred a matches away?"

One recommendation of the International Maritime Conference was that the tional Maritime Conference was that the various nations having commerce on the high seas should patrol the ocean within certain fixed limits and endeaver to free the routes from lobstructions of every kind. This would include towing steam ers into port that had lost their propel-lers, sailing ships that were dismasted, vessels that were so much disabled by collision as to need assistance, and, in fact, to relieve the needy of every de-scription and to rid the highways of all dangers. Unfortunately the measure failed to become a law, but the necessi-

> to exist. The regular monthly Pilot Chart as issued by the Hydrographic Office contains, in addition to a vast amount of valuable data, tracks which show graphic than declined. cally the course taken by the derelicts, so that masters of vessels leaving port nay redouble their vigilance upon approaching the dangerous section in which the wanderer was last seen or to which it may have drifted since the report was made. Many of these vessels have been drifting here and there for months and agraculty a day passes that some one of scarcely a day passes that some one of them is not reported by incoming ves-

ties of the case have by no means ceased

sels.
Some of these are bottom side up, and Some of these are obton, starty, and when first sighted look like the body of a hugo whale; or if the sea is breaking over them the white foam of the broken water cutches the eye, and "Breakers ahead!" is what the lookout reports. Others have shifted their cargoes and are listed away over on one side or the other —so far that it seems a perfect wonder that they have not "turned turtle" long ago. Now and then one is sighted with her bow high up out of the water, while her stern is out of sight, while the next one seen is tilted in the opposite direc tion, as though she were all realy to take

a header.
The majority of accidents occur to vessels when in the vicinity of Cape Hatte-ras; and when abandoned, these vessels are generally carried along by the Gulf Stream, thus drifting into the ocean highway and towards the coast of Grent Britain, until they either strike those far-off shores or become so water-soaked that they sink. Occasionally they drift to the eastward and get out of the Gulf Stream, owing to strong westerly winds

-[New York World.

Recluses in Australia's Mines.

In parts of Australia one comes across a characteristic class in the shape of old miners who baunt the deserted diggins, or the banks of gravelly-bottomed streams which hold some traces of the shining treasure in their beds—relics of the old days of the mining craze, ancient hulks stranded where the reflux of the great wave of excitement and specula-tion has left them. One comes across their huts now and then in the thick scrub along the water course, and finds in each a bronzed and bearded he mit who greets the visitor with a quiet "Good-day, friend," as he looks at, him with lustreless eyes. The old fire of expectation and hope has gone out of these orbs; they show nothing but the settled and patient acceptance of disappointed hopes, which in the case of many weaker, men, has caused madness or self-distruc-

The history of many of these reclases would farnish material for absorbing remances; of wild, ungovernable youth when home and friends were left on the other side of the world in the eager on-set upon fortune in the Australian gold diggings; of manhood spent in dark shafts or under the blazing sun in rocky In half an hour the rain was over, and the moon was shining brightly. Melanie, who sat at the window, gave a little start.

'I think—there comes Charley Tor-which had nothing but memories to live the upon, when life was supported by the few grains of gold which daily labor could still extract from the banks of the improvised stream. The men who have experienced these vicissitudes are not, as n rule, drawn into companionaling there-by; they prefer to live alone, nor from week's end to week's end do they see or desire the presence of any other human being. Lost in the remote wilds of the bush, they have acquired something of the shyness and love of solitude which characterizes the furred and feathered creatures about them—as silent as the songless birds, living lives as destitute of fragrance as the scentless flowers.

How They Do in Florence.

A harrowing tale comes across the sea aneut a young American girl who was studying music in Florence. She had few friends in the city, and lived by herself. She became ill, and

apparently from a desire not to worry any one else, she struggled against her increasing weakness, and let no one know of her con lition. She had been he'pless and in consideruble need of careful nursing for some days, when one evening after night had fallen, four black-robed figures, with hidden faces and only holes cut through the sombre cloth for their eyes, appeared in her room. Almost fainting from ter-ror, she made a frantic appear for mercy,

was placed at her bedside, she was slipped onto it, a cloth was thrown over her and she felt herself borne through the streets. But not to a terrible dungeon, as her fevered imagination supposed. When she regained consciousness it was to find herself in a hospital ward, where she received devoted care and attention. Later on she learned that her case had come under the notice of the famous Order of the Misericorde, and its efficient, though

mysteriously alarming, ministration was he result.
All ranks and conditions of Florentine them end to end in order to make a row society hold membership in this order; and the shrouding robes are worn so that or rod-shaped, while still another class are the exact counterparts years.—[New York World.]

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

MEASURES CONSIDERED AND ACTED UPON.

At the Nation's Capital-What Is Boing Done by the Senate and House-Old Matters Disposed Of and New Ones Con-

The Senate and House.

On the 14th, among the papers presented in the Senate and referred was a protest by the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church against the enactment of further oppressive legislation against the Chinese people as tending to cripple missionary work in China through retaillatory measures. The Senate joint revolution authorizing the Librarian of Congress to exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition such books, papers, documents and other articles from the library of Congress as may relate to Christopher Columbus and the discovery and early history of America, was reported by Mr. Pettigrew from the Consultate on the Quadricentennial, and was passed. Senate bill to authorize the construction of a combined ralipsoid, wagon, and foot passenger bridge across the Missouri River, at Yankton, S.D., was taken from the calendar and passed. The Senate resumed the Consideration of the Postofice Building bill. It finally passed—yeas, 24 janys, 21. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President fransmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting the agreement concluded between the Commissioners of the United States and the Cherokee Nation for the class of the Cherokee Nation for the class of the Cherokee Atom for the Cherokee and the Cherokee Atom for the Cherokee and the Cherokee and the Cherokee Atom for the Cherokee and the Cherokee and the Cherokee Atom for the Cherokee and the Cherokee and the Cherokee Atom for the Cherokee and the Cherokee Atom for the Cherokee A

The tariff debaters in the House had a large rallery audience up to adjournment the 17th. The debate thrashed over old straw and was on the whole uninteresting. Payne, of New York: Rayner, of Maryland, and Ellis, of Kentucky, were the Speakers. In the Senate Mr. Fry reported the Senate bill making Council Bluffs, lowa, a port of delivery, and the was passed. Mr. Hawley reported a bill to amend the statute relative to certificates of merit to enlisted men of the army (the amendment being to change the word "privates" into the words "enlisted men"), and it was passed. Mr. Peffer Introduced a bill establishing an electric experimental station for the purpose of investigating and determining whether electricity can be profitably used and applied as a motive power in the propulsion of farm machinery. Referred to Committee on Agriculture. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon adjourned. The tariff debaters in the House had a

centry business, and soon adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 18th, on motion of
Mr. Allison, the bill establishing a port of
delivery at Des Molnes, lown, was taken
from the calender and passed. Severalbills were made special orders for next
week, to come in after the West
Viginia direct tax bill. In the House,
Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, from Virginia direct tax bill. In the House, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to what sum of requisitions for payment under contract, otherwise for the various branches of the public service, were presented between the 3d and 26th of February, for which warrains or drafts were not issued for payment prior to March 1, 1892. Adopted. The Springer free wool bill was then taken up. A controversy spring an between Messis. Williams and Walker, of Massachusetts, relative to a personnia take of the former on the latter contained in a speech printed in the Journal, but never delivered in the House. The mutter was finally disposed of by referring the subject to the Committee on Printing for investigation, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the private calendur.

The Big Oil Trust.

THE Standard Oil Trust can afford to dissolve now, if the law really insists. But supposing it had to return the millions it has made by its monopoly!—Buf-talo Express STANDARD OIL by any other name

will smell just as sweet, its revenues be just as enormous, the methods of its manipulators just as odlous.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The decease of the Standard Oil Trust announced to occur March 21.

those oil men are slippery fellows, and the trust's death may be something like that of the lottery.—Boston News. THE level-headed public knows very well that even though the Standard Trust should be dissolved the methods

of the Standard monopolists would endure. Who can fight \$99,000,000 of capital?-Philadelphia Record. Sunday Newspapers

that Sunday newspapers are to make money, "Well," re to make money. "Well," rejoins the Boston Herald, "what is a Monday lec-tureship for, anyhow?" JOSEPH COOK complains that Sunday newspapers are published to make money. Horse and horse! That is what

BROTHER - JOSEPH COOK intimates

the high and mighty Joseph lectures on Monday for.—Kansas City Journal. Mr. Joseph Cook should straightway submit a bill to the General Court, mak

submit a bill to the General Court, making it a finable offense for a man or woman to be seen with a Sunday newspaper in hand, with a provise, of course, for the imprisonment of publishers and newsvenders who dare to imagine that the Puritanic Sabbath of old church and state time there there allow proceed between state times long since passed into in-nocuous desuetude.—Boston Globe.